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ONLY A DREAM.

BY WILLIAM SAWYER.

y a Summer dream,
sport of an idle day—
meadow range, a word beside the stream,
parting and—away!

y a dream of love,
f heart inclined to heart—
clouds that in the blue of heaven meet,
s white clouds cling and part.

y dream'd and we awoke;
o more! But ah for dreams
gender'd of the subtle light of Love,
right with its iris gleams!

ain the meadow flowers,
he waters rippling speed,
willows wave as in the dream; but I,
hy should I, waking, heed?

lows of leaf and bird
all on the sunny grass,
over it the shadow that I love
ever again shall pass.

Summer voices blend
n music as of yore,
from the melody has dropped a note:
here will be song no more.

glory and the wealth
f Nature all things share,
in my heart is no responsive throb
hat tells me it is fair.

k in the sunny dream
turn an aching gaze,
the clear splendor of its glory throws
shadow on my days.

—*Belgravia*

sses of the German Armies.

official returns of the losses of the an armies in the French campaign are now completed. The total is odd dead, 87,000 wounded, 6,000 g. The smallness of the figures has d much surprise; but there can no be any doubt as to their correctness. compared with the rhodomontades r correspondents" throughout the who made nothing of pulverizing es and smashing squadrons, covered ments with corpses, and left us in loubt whether the human race in the ies affected was not threatened with tion—the result amounts to the ludi-

More seriously considered, it how the elaborate inventions of warfare tend to the preservation, the extinction, of life. People, aply, cannot really be brought to face novel instruments of destruction, military art is becoming reduced -and-seek. Our fathers were more est. In the four days of the Waterpaign (according to Colonel Siscareful computation) 37,000 men illed and wounded on the side of lies, about equally divided between and Prussians. And this was ne of the many terrible contests of M. Thiers estimates the numlled and wounded on both sides in e days' battle of Leipsic at 100,000; to say, as many as fell on one side whole of the last campaign. If the cience of war progresses as it is now we may happily arrive at times simthose of the condottieri battles in four centuries ago, when after a ay's fighting, the result was persummed up at six men killed outand a dozen stifled in their armor cked down on the head by the peasbecause once down they could not again. Or, carrying the science to refined pitch we may come to deattles, as we do no sham fights at hotw, by the interposition of neutral s announcing to a combatant that ound to consider himself as beaten. e were, no doubt, exceptional inof really sanguinary fighting last Gravelotte the most so—but they are. It appears that the greatest any one regiment in the campaign d to the Forty eighth Prussian, lost half its men in action.—[Pall azette.

Mrs. Leary's Cow.

Louisville Courier Journal thinks rs. Leary of Chicago has no right ive her cow of all the immortality n by kicking over the kerosene lamp urning Chicago. Wants to know ould history be worth if it were t to be plundered in this disgracey and declares:

no, Mrs. Leary, that game won't Your renowned cow did kick over up filled with non-combustible kerond you needn't deny it. You may een asleep at the time—it is very you were, for nine o'clock at night gularly late hour for you to be up oad—but that fact alters the idenneither the cow nor the kick. You ter yield gracefully to the inevitable your cow pass into history, which bound to do, whether you yield lly or not at all. You had better our mouth shut, in fact, and let ame be handed down to posterity vith hers upon the tongues of men. , perhaps, your last chance to see me upon the historic page a hunars hence, and if you don't want to ourself of it, you ought to sell out more enterprising somebody that If you deserved to be called a citiChicago, you would have had your otographed long before the fire was ished, and would have been selling tures all this time at twenty cents

Dry up, or act like a woman of

MR. TEESDALE'S WIFE.

(From the N. Y. Mercury.)

Mr. Robert Teesdale estimated his wealth by the million. He was arrogant, overbearing, and insolent to everybody, even to his wife Marie, whom he treated with lofty indifference. He was fifty, and she was twenty-five; yet, for all that, people said to the contrary. She did not marry him for his wealth, she married him because she loved him; and he married her because she was pretty, and he needed a pretty wife at the head of his establishment. He was perfectly satisfied with his bargain, but never dreamed of loving her. He was kind to her, and furnished her with with all the money she desired. What more, he thought, could a woman desired? Under this treatment Marie's love for her austere husband died out, and she soon cared as little for him as he did for her.

Thus matters stood at the commencement of the present summer season, when Marie, tired of everything in life, sought seclusion in a quiet country place. She wanted quiet and soitude for at least a few weeks, and having chosen a place not yet discovered by the tourists, she secured a room in a country inn under her maiden name of Marie Howard. At first the monotony of each day, so like the other, was positive enjoyment—like a calm, beautiful sleep after a long delirium of restless fever. She had no books, no occupation, but it was enjoyment enough to wander without aim or object through the waving, murmuring woods, or up the hillside, or musingly to sit in the deep, shady dells. She had listened to eloquence, to wit, to philosophy, to refinement in the most elevated circles of the most civilized capital in the world. This was the first time she had listened to the voice of God and Nature.

One day, on her return from one of these rambles, she was surprised to find near the place where she was in the habit of taking her evening meal, a traveler of an aspect entirely different from the farmers and peddlers she was accustomed to see. She saluted him with the hospitable courtesy of the country. He began to converse with her. He was, he said, the son of a merchant, from Boston, who had indulged his son with a tour previous to settling down as a partner in the firm. The young man told all this within five minutes of his first seeing Mrs. Teesdale. Maria was much amused with the naivete of his manner, and though she had declared to herself that she wanted nothing to aid happiness, she could not but recognize that no evening had passed so rapidly as this one.

The next day, when she prepared to go out into the mountains, this young man, who said his name was Willard Browning, was by her side. Her cold and indifferent-like heart began to warm to a sentiment endowing all around with a strange, new charm; intellect and ambition seemed poor, indeed, before the exquisite glow of happiness the feelings that now possessed her threw over her whole being. Willard's love and passion were expressed with enthusiasm. Marie remembered all the love, the intrigues she had seen in the metropolis, and smiled with contemptuous compassion on herself that she ever should have thought this love. Willard Browning laid his heart and fortune at her feet.

"I cannot marry," she replied; "I am not free. I ought not now to linger in this enchantment. Willard, here beneath the same roof with you."

But she did linger, and weeks sped on. Though Willard never again alluded to marriage, he remained by her side, and Marie listened in rapt ecstacy to his adoration. One morning on awakening, she found a note by her bedside.

"Marie," it said, "you are unhappy. I cannot tell the dreadful mysteries that environ you. Perhaps you are bound by ties that you dread. Shall I not free you from them? When I am by you I dare not tell you all I would when I have left you. Here in the solitude of my own room, alone, though under the same roof with you, I feel that I have a thousand things to say to you. Let me write to you. Will you answer me? O Marie, whoever you are, wherever you go, no love can ever be like mine." etc.

A love letter had never been in her possession before. It caused one of the most overpowering sensations of joy and pleasure. Still under its charm, she wrote words of deep, passionate tenderness—words that were inspired by truth, for Marie had forgotten all the world beside Willard, her love, and the village, which was a new Eden to this newly-awakened Eve.

A letter from her husband brought her to her senses. Her limit of time had passed, and she was then to go to a more fashionable resort. It was over then, this dream; she knew there must be a waking, but could not confess it was more painful than she had imagined. A few brief orders to her servant, a few preparations, and Marie was ready. She had seen Willard for the last time. With plans for the morrow on his lips, with a tender good-night, with a smile of ineffable love, he had left her. And now she sleeps; the light is out in his apartment; he is dreaming of her, and she is gone, gone forever. Shall they ever meet again? Miles parted them, and she is Mrs. Teesdale again. She has not forgotten Willard and her lover; she looks on with the feeling of regret and melancholy that one does on one's childish years of happiness; but happiness cannot be recalled.

And now she is in Saratoga, surrounded by admirers and the pride of her rich husband. One day she was reading a recentiy written novel. She expressed a liking for it, whereupon Mr. Teesdale intimated that he knew the author.

"I should so like to see him," said Marie.

"You shall," replied her husband. "He is here in Saratoga, and shall dine with us to-morrow."

Mr. Teesdale has a cottage, and it is the fashion for shoddy to patronize genius. The next day the author came. Mrs. Teesdale was standing before the fireplace waiting for her husband and dinner, when, hearing a door open, she looked up at the mirror over the mantelpiece, which reflected the whole room, and beheid, firs her husband, which sight caused her no emotion, but, immediately behind, a person at the sight of whom her cheeks and lips lost their hue. It was Philip Browning! One moment, however, sufficed for Marie to recover her self-possession. Turning around as they approached, she was ready to receive them. She welcomed her guest; but not one look of recognition was exchanged between them. The dinner passed off as it would have done had they been perfect strangers. The conversation was easy, witty, and profound by turns, but totally unembarrassed.

A few days afterward Marie and Willard met again, and he renewed his protestations of love. She then loved him more intensely than ever; but she was more cautious than he. Therefore she pretended an anger that she did not feel, and resented as an insult the dearest words she cared to hear.

"Never dare," said she, "to mention this subject again; and never see me if you really love me."

But at all places of public amusement Willard was sure to be found on the path of Marie; but no sign of recognition did he ever receive. At length she received a letter in the well-known hand of Willard Browning.

"Madame," it said, "you were good enough to express an admiration for my literary compositions. What do you think of the following sketch for a novel? A lady chose, one fine day, to put off her state and retire into a village. (I have not yet decided upon the precise scene of my novel.) Here, living under an assumed name, she encountered a young man of education, of heart and intellect. He won her love; she was his; they were all to each other. He had placed his heart and happiness on her love. She, when she had exhausted every emotion, hitherto unknown to her, she disappeared from the village, and her lover was left no clue to trace her. He, however, found her, but, disdaining his lacerated heart—forgetting those hours of love and passion, she met him as a stranger; neither tears nor entreaties could touch her obdurate heart. Her lover's patience, his love, even, began to exhaust itself, to change to hate, and—but here I leave my tale. Will you write a conclusion?"

Marie read with blanched cheeks.

"God knows how I love him," she said; "but I dare not risk myself if I tell him so."

A few days afterward she received another missive:

"I have waited impatiently for your reply; not receiving it, I have composed another chapter to my novel. The hero, exasperated at the silence and contempt with which he was treated, at length resolved on revenge. He had letters from this lady—"

"Ah!" exclaimed Marie, "Talleyrand was right when he said: 'With three lines in a man's own hand, I can destroy him.' Those letters! I am in his power."

At this moment a servant summoned Marie to her husband. She proceeded instantly.

"Madame," said her husband, "here is an anonymous letter, in which you are allowed to."

Marie took it.

"Your wife has deceived you. Here is one proof, the writer has more to convince you if you doubt."

"Well," said she, calmly

"Well—here, madame, is a letter in your handwriting.

He held the letter (one of Marie's tenderest epistles to Willard—she knew it well) in his hand. He handed the letter to his wife.

"Madame," said he, "I have not read the letter, nor shall I." And he restored it to her.

During these few moments all Marie's love for Willard changed to fierce hate. After leaving her husband she sat down by herself and thought. Her clenched teeth and stern features told plainly enough that she was resolving upon some desperate course of action, and that whatever she resolved upon she would do.

That afternoon Mr. Teesdale drove out alone, his wife pleading indisposition. He had scarcely left the hotel before she sent a note to Willard Browning, requesting him to call at her room. He came, of course, and found her smiling. Pleasant conversation ensued, and soon Willard drifted back to the old subject.

"Drink a glass of wine with me first," said Marie, "and then we will talk about love."

She went away a moment and returned with two glassed of wine. Each drank one. The conversation was resumed, but before many minutes Willard complained of dizziness and retired. One hour later he was a corpse—poisoned by the woman whose love he had changed to hate.

Exact Area of the Conflagration.

The Chicago Journal says:

Careful measurements and calculations of the area of the burnt district of the city place its length, from its starting point to its place of ending, at four and a half miles, and its average width a little more than one mile. Along the south side lake shore, however, and westward five blocks, Harrison street is the southern limit of the conflagration, and the distance from that street to Fullerton avenue, its northern limit, is only three and a half miles. The point of the fires beginning on the west side was about one mile south of Harrison street, southwesterly. The number of acres laid waste is not far from 2,300. A pretty careful computation places the number of buildings of all kinds destroyed at 18,000, of which at least 1,500 were substantial business structures. The actual total of the pecuniary losses is estimated at three hundred millions dollars, but no fair estimate that we have yet seen or heard of places the grand total below two hundred million dollars. We still believe the latter will cover all the losses.

Marriage Brokerage.

It is well known that in New York, as well as in the cities of the Old World, there is a good deal of business done in the marriage brokerage line, which means that for a certain amount, varying in accordance with the financial or social standing of one or both parties, a broker agrees to procure a rich, a handsome, a witty, or a wise wife or husband for the person applying. Introductions are procured, suits encouraged, settlements made, and marriages effected through the broker, he receiving compensation from one or both of the persons interested—I will not say benefitted. At the wedding ends the broker's responsibility, or interest. The future belongs to the parties themselves, and if they find they are both sold it is not the fault of the broker. It's not very pleasant for a husband to learn, too late, that his wife, whom he supposed rich, is not worth a penny, and *vice versa*, but where both are sold a reconciliation is more easy.

FROM SEA TO SEA.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Shake hands, kiss hands in haste to the sea,
Where the sun comes in, and mount with me
The matchless steed of the strong New World,
As he champs and chafes with a strength untold,—
And away to the West, where the waves are curled,
And kiss white palms to the capes of gold!
A girth of brass and a breast of steel,
A breath of fire and a flaming mane,
An iron boot and steel clad heel,
A Mexican bit and a massive chain
Well tried and wrought in an iron rein;
And away! away! with a shout and a yell
That had stricken a legion of old with fear,
That had started the dead in their graves whilere,
And startled the damned in Hades as well.

Stand up! stand out! where the wind comes in,
And the wealth of the seas pours over you,
As the heath floods up to the face-like wine,
And a breath blows up from the Delaware
And the Susquehannah. We feel the might
Of armies in us, and blood leaps through
The frame with a fresh and keen delight
As the Alleghenies have kissed the hair,
With a kiss blown far through the rush and din,
By the chesnut-burs and through boughs of pine.

O! seas in a land! O! lakes of mine!
By the love I bear and the songs I bring
Be glad with me! lift your waves and sing
A song in the reeds that surround your isles!
A song of joy for the sun that smiles,
For this land I love and this age and sign;
For the peace that is and the perils passed;
For the hope that is and the rest at last!

O heart of of the world's heart! West! my West!
Look up! look out! There are fields of kine,
There are clover fields that are red as wine:
And a world of kine in the fields take rest,
And ruminate in the shadow of trees
That are white with blossoms or brown with bees.

A rush of rivers and a brush of trees,
And a breath blown far from the Mexican seas,
And over the great heart, vein of earth!
.....By the South-sun land of the Cherokees.
By the scalp-lodge of the tall Pawnee.
And up the La Platte. What a weary dearth
Of the homes of men! What a wild delight
Of space! of room! What a sense of seas,
Where the seas are not! What a salt-like breeze!
What dust and taste of quick alkali!
.....Then hills! green, brown, then black like night,
All fierce and defiant against the sky!

(Scribner for November.

A BEWITCHING WITCH.

An Unpublished Chapter from Early New England History.

Notwithstanding the best efforts of the New England private publishing associations, biographical, genealogical, and antiquarian societies to print everything they can find concerning the early history of their section of the country, very many important documents elude their search. It was the good fortune of the writer to recently discover in New Haven an ancient musty manuscript, giving a detailed account of the trial and execution for witchcraft of a young woman named Patience Delight. This document is the more curious because commonly only weather-beaten old hags were summoned for that offence. I am of the impression that this case is the sole one on record describing the conviction of a handsome girl—as the prisoner evidently was.

The manuscript commences thus: "A trew account of the triall of Patience Delight, spinster, daughter of Called-to-Grace Delight and Affection his wife, May 24, 1692 This being the day sett apart for the triall of four atrocious leaguer with Sathan, I tuck brother Condemned Fish and Reverend Remember-Lot's-Wife Parkenson to sit with me in judgement, we being thereto specially commissioned. Opened court in the meet'n house with prayer. The pris'ner was brought in by the Sheriff thickly vailed, so that Sathan might not prevail upon the court thro' her develish eyes, and her arms straitly chained." The usual formalities being gone through with, there was read the affidavit of a man named Havery, who seems to have been the principal witness against her. It was as follows:

I was up into my broad hollow wood lot, cloast by Goody Delight's, mother of pris'ner, chopp'n wood. Just toward the night, I felled a hickory, and sate thereon resting and meditating. Then comes a certain rustlin' in the bushes hard by, and turning my head, lo! I see thorow the tanglements, two sharp piercing eyes that overcame me with a strange dread. I thought first it should be a wild cattle or a painter; the sharpness thereof was so severe. But reach'n for my axe and rising up, I see pris'ner plucking berries. She looked at me again and then looks away, and thereupon was I seized with unaccountable desire to keep looking at her, and could in nowise keep my eyes from gazing at her. Which the tempter seeing and waxing bold, she saith good even to me with much sweetness of voice that ran like tingling oil of Egypt thorow my marrow. She keeps pick'n and looking; and shuten into my body the most distrustful contagion, insomuch that I was tear beside myself. Presentlie, on pretense of pick'n berries, she cometh to where I sate, still shuten at me with her eyes, and when she comes cloast by me, sertraining grace was utterly banished out of me. and I was wholly possessed with the devil. Herken not to my weakness, but to the power of sin." Then saied I, "Patience, how old art thou?" And she answered and saie, "Sixteen years and nine months, worthy sir." Then Sathan takes my hand and mates me to lay hold on her, and draw her to sette by my side. She struggles and makes outcrie, and saies she, "The man is bewitched." "Yes," saies I, "and thou art the witch that hath bewitched me, and thou shat cure thine own poisson." Then did I press her upon my breast-bones, whereupon she uplifts violent clamour, and I know not what else goes on, until my brotler, Condemned Fish, passing by, comes up and clappes me on the shoulderre, saying, "Hullo! brother Havery, what's tle matter?". And at the touch of that holy man, Sathan departed out of me straitway.

Sworn in open court this 24 May, 1692.
(Signed)
PERSEVERE-TO-THE-END HAVERY.
Precious Smith, Head Deputie.

This estimable individual was followed by "the young men Barnabas Ware, Boaz Daniels, and Walk-meekly Smith." They testified that the prisoner had fascinated them at sundry times and in divers manners. "Saied Barnabas saieth, last Sabbath two weeks ago he couldn't keep his eyes off pris'ner all meetin' time. Saied Boaz saieth, for several months he hath been constrained, despite of all that he could do, when he went into meetin' to look for pris'ner, and that alwaies a look from her went thorow him and filled him with very dreadful tremulation. That the fascination was painefull, but natheless full of delight. Witness saieth it was like the prickin' of pins all over him, but when he searched there was none to be found. Walk-meekly Smith saieth that he went to home with pris'ner from singin' two weekes agoe. That he did so because he was thereto fascinated, and she moued him her behauior so to do, having sate by his side in schoole and singin' out of his booke, and that he had neuer done the like before, being a youth aged only 19 yeares and subject to his father. That there was nothing in pris'ner's walk and maner that night which might show forth the presence of the Deuil; only the cunninge puttinge on of modestie, and lookin' strange sorts of earnest looks thorow her eyelashes bent down, and as it were resting on her cheeks, which were seemingly all in a glow of deuilish fire. But next day, and euer since, witnesse has been sore distressed with losse of appetite and melancholie, and constant desire to be in companie with pris'ner, but is afraid to touch her. And he swears she hath bewitched him."

Next came a woman witness. Ruth Daniels being sworn, testifies that she knows that prisoner hath bewitched Walk-meekly Smith. for that he now shuns witness, whereas he used to be familiar and good friends, being witness' third cousin. That last Sabbath week, in the meetin', pris'ner tried to fascinate witness. Witness looked at pris'ner to rebuke her for not minding to the discourse. Pris'ner turned up her nose and gave her such a fierce look that witness was fascinated to take up the hymn-booke and was near about to throw it at pris'ner's head.

After her came brother Condemned Fish, who said that he remembered the witness uplifting the book, and how he stayed her rash hand. He concluded by abruptly asking, "Is not this enough? Shall we not suddenly seize the tempter and cast out Satan from among us?"

"Thereupon," continues the manuscript, "up starts prisoner throws the vail off her head with incredible diligence and fury, and cries out to the jury in a loud voice: 'Worthy sirs, take heed how ye give trust to false counselle, and be not swift to stain your skirts with guiltless blood. I proteste to the Lorde I am innocent in this thinge. Would you put to death Susannah and justify the lying elders?'—with more of such bold assurance."

"Then it was plaine to see how Sathan struggled within her, so that Mr. Fish goes up and spat in her face, and charged him to come out of her, and covered up her head."

After this there was but little more to be done. Upon such unimpeachable testimony she was of course found guilty and sentenced to death. The account ends with these words: "Judgment being passed, the people took her to a convenient tree hard by and burned her with fire, while we all exalted a song of triumph which well nigh drowned the cry of Beelzebub yelling with her voice."

RURAL ECONOMY.

SAVING CABBAGES TILL SPRING.

We know of no better way to preserve cabbages through the winter than that which we have recommended for a number of years. It is to plant or set them up in rows as they grow—that is with the roots down—fill in with soil pretty freely, then make a covering by planting two posts where there is a fence to rest on, or four where there is not, allowing for a pitch to carry off the water; lay bean-poles opposite the way of the pitch and cover with corn fodder or straw or boards. In using through the winter avoid as much as possible the sun side and close up again. We have kept our cabbages for more than a dozen years this way in a perfect state through the winter and into the spring and could even up to the first of May if desirable.—Germantown Telegraph.

OAT CHAFF FOR FEED.

A year or two ago we were led by accident, to feed some oat chaff to a few head of milking cows, and were agreeably surprised that they suddenly came up considerably in their milk. The chaff was discontinued for a day or two, when the cows fell off to their former quantity; but on feeding the chaff again, the flow again increased. Since then the value of oat chaff as a milk producer has been satisfactorily proved by us. This would then make it advisable that when oats are thrashed the chaff should be saved for feed. It may be fed in the place of cut chaff, with the usual wetting, salting, and mixing of the regular allowance of meal. In years when hay is as scarce as in the present, not only the chaff may be fed, but the oat straw should be carefully saved for fodder. It is quite as nutritious as timothy gone to seed.—Hearth and Home.

SOOT AS A MANURE.

One of the fertilizers going constantly to waste, is soot. It is as valuable as guano, and should be carefully saved at least twice a year. You will find soot contains a large amount of ammonia, and on this account, is very beneficial to nearly all kinds of plants. Apply it to the soil about the roots, and not to the leaves or stems; or, twelve quarts of soot dissolved in a hogshead of water makes an excellent liquid manure.

VALUE OF MEADOW MUD

A person owning an acre of meadow, where the mud is three feet deep, has four thousand one hundred and sixty loads of mud, which is worth one dollar a load. Now in getting this mud do not go all over it, but commence on one side, where it can be drained, take off the sod and lay it aside, take out what you wish, then place the sod back, grass side up. By this process you can take all the mud and leave your land as good as before you commenced upon it.

Meadow mud should be well pulverized before it is used.

It is valuable for strawberries, it is valuable for asparagus, it is exceedingly valuable for grapes and pears.

A person having sandy land, by applying forty or fifty loads to the acre, can make valuable lands, and likewise gravel knolls can be made very productive by applying meadow mud freely.

Now I say to those who cultivate the soil, be not stingy in the application of meadow mud.—D. Weston in Mass. Ploughman.

LADIES attention! Modern parasols have to be made ten inches longer in the handles, in order to allow them to top the fashionable bonnets

A PSALM OF LOVE.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

They knew not Love, who in the days of old
Bowed at the shrine of Eros, false and fair,
Dazzled and blinded by the gleaming gold
Of his effulgent wings and floating hair;
The child of Beauty and of vain Desire,
Whose touch but mocked the flame of Heaven's own fire.

Why should the hero give his soul to love
Which bore no promise of eternal bliss?
Better, he deemed, the sword's reward would prove.
The scar of glory, than affection's kiss;
To-day he dallied with a soulless toy,
To-morrow roused to battle's noble joy.

Love was a dream until the Virgin-Born
Walked among men, illuminated from above;
Bowed His celestial brow to wear the thorn,
Gave breath and being, life itself for love,
Love crowned by Death rose with him from the grave,
And unto Heaven itself new splendor gave.

Who now can mourn, that gives to death its past,
But gains angelic kinship, sweeter far?
And who be faithless to the holy trust
That watches earthward like a pitying star?
Or who can kneel at Passion's shrine
While Love the Immortal veils his face divine!

If thou art Weak then Love will give the egrace
And majesty to nobler natures born;
If thou art gifted, in thy lonely place,
Its flame will soften many an envions thorn;
Cloud after cloud may pass in fitful rains,
Above them all the Light of Life remains.

Give then thy spirit her diviner rights,
Nor fear thyself in giving to deny;
The heart can have no deeps, the soul no heights,
Which Love will not illume and glorify.
When Pride and Grandeur in the dust lie down,
They who loved much shall wear the starry crown.

VARIETIES.

To poultry dealers—Is there any difference between hen stealing and cock-robin?

THEY have "delicious strawberries" and "nice grapes" of the second crop, in Danville, Virginia.

A PROMINENT clergyman of Boston, in speaking of salaries, says that he received for his first year in the ministry but seventy five cents.

IT cost Barney Aaron forty-five dollars to telegraph to his sisters in Europe that he wasn't hanged.

A BOY of five summers, in New England, recently, whilst at his devotions, surprised the family by praying that he might have sixty brothers and one hundred sisters.

A MILWAUKEE woman, whose husband had been persecuted to death by a creditor, married the creditor and persecuted him to death in less than in six months. Time sets all things even.

A FASHIONABLE woman in Paris said to a reporter, "I do not object to your speaking of me in the paper, but do it as my maid arranges my *decollete* dress; show a little and leave the rest for imagination.

FREDERICK DENT, father-in-law of the President, recently celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday by a trip from Georgetown to the Executive Mansion. He is as hale as ever, and says he never was sick a day in his life. The Dents are evidently a long-lived race.

A DAPPER young man at Jerome Park, on Wednesday, called Senator Bayard's attention to a dent in his hat. While the Senator was removing the indentation his valuable gold watch disappeared, likewise the dapper young man.

SCENE at one of the New Orleans private schools—Teacher (striving to find out from a little girl the location of Africa)—Mary, what country is that between the Atlantic and Indian Ocean? Mary—I don't know. Teacher—Where do all the negroes come from? Mary, (quickly)—Natchez.

ST LOUIS wants two more grain elevators. There are now only three in the city, and the Republican says: "The insurance companies have all full lines of risks on these three buildings and their contents, and it is extremely difficult to get any insurance upon fresh lots of grain now going into store."

IN Paris they have been selling the personal effects of the Empress Eugenie at public auction. The articles disposed of included dresses, laces shawls, etc., in immense quantities, bales of bed and body linen, towels, napkins, etc., all embroidered with the imperial crown and the initial E., olive wreaths, etc. The underclothing was held up by the auctioneer for exhibition to the crowd in a way to excite their jests and jeers.

THE Catholics of Chicago, through their religious establishments and churches lost heavily by the fire in that city. Among the buildings destroyed were seven churches, eight schools, six convents, two asylums, and two hospitals. It has also been stated that fully thirty thousand persons of the Catholic faith have been made homeless by the fire.

A REVEREND gentleman was addressing a school concert recently, and was trying to enforce the idea that the hearts of the little ones were sinful, and needed regulating. Taking his watch and holding it up, he said: "Now, here is my watch; suppose it don't keep good time; now goes too fast, and now too slow; what shall I do with it?" "Sell it!" shouted a flaxen headed youngster.

A NEGRO member of the Texas Legislature was met upon the street with a large roll of greenbacks in his hand, looking at his pile, and and cackling so loud that he attracted the attention of a bystander, who said to him, "What are you laughing at, Jim?" Jim replied: "You see that money?" "Yes." "Well, boss, I just got that for my vote, I'se been bought four or five times in my life, but dis is de fust time I ever got de cash myself."

HERE is a good one on "tater bugs." Three men were comparing notes. One says, "There is two bugs to every stock." A second one says, "They have cut down my early crop, and are sitting on the fence waiting for the late crop to come up." "'Pshaw,' said the third, "you don,t know anything about it, I passed a seed store the other day, and the bugs were in there looking over the books to see who had purchased seed pototoes."

enTHE Mobile and Montgomery Railroad thegineers are investigating the bottom of ing marsh and river preparatory to buildare their bridge. For this purpose scows the moored in the river to accommodate ing working parties. A steamboat passhai the scows the other day, a passenger led one of the negroes at work with.

"What are you doing?"

"Boring a hole'," was the reply.

'What for?"

an Don't know; they jess set me to bore I'se a boring."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, remembering, no doubt, the treatment he received at the hands of the Radical mudlarks at our City Hall banquet, declined to attend the Baltimore spread, where he was likely to meet with the same parties. He wrote a letter.

A NUMBER of our Democratic cotemporaries are quoting the Constitution to show that GRANT has no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. They are precisely right in their conclusions, but it is a waste of time to make the quotations. It would do just as much good to quote the Sermon on the Mount to Satan, as the Constitution to GRANT.

IT now turns out that both Democrats and Republicans alike deprecate the declaration of martial law in South Carolina, and that GRANT in declaring it, did so in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the people. It is quite clear that it is his first step toward a military occupation of the South for the purpose of electing himself.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN did a very sensible thing when he refused to accede to the wishes of the delegation from the Committee of Seventy and declare martial law in the city of New York at the election. The fact is, that when elections cannot be conducted without a resort to martial law, they had as well be abandoned, for conducted under such auspices, they do not reflect the will of the people.

BOTH the *Gazette* and the *Commercial* are desirous of discovering "why" the Radical majority has fallen away in Allegheny county to such a beggarly number. Gentlemen, there is nothing more susceptible of explanation in the world. The rank and file of the party have become so completely disgusted with the corruptions of the leaders, and the oppressions of the Ring that they will no longer give them their support. That explains the whole matter.

NOTWITHSTANDING, a whole month has elapsed since THE POST proposed a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving our foreign born fellow citizens an equal chance with negroes—CARL SCHURZ with FRED DOUGLASS or any other black man, we have yet to find the first Radical journal to say one kind word in favor of the movement—most all of them denounce it. On the other hand every Democratic paper in the land endorses it as a fair and just proposition. It is easily seen where the rights of our foreign born would be, if left to the keeping of Radicals.

OUR imperial dictator has at last carried his threat into execution by declaring martial law in a portion of the State of South Carolina. He has evidently found that civil rule, on the part of himself and his Radical carpet-bag Governors in the South, is a miserable failure, and he is now about to resort to the rule of the drum head and the bayonet. Ever since the inauguration of the Radical party, its leaders have regarded the writ of *habeas corpus* as a barrier in their way to supreme and absolute power. Like the tyrants of every other country, all their energies have been directed to the overthrow of the civil safe guards of the citizens. While pretending to denounce the despotism that is exercised over Poland and Ireland, they mete out the same despotism to the people of the South. Hypocrisy and despotism always go hand in hand.

THE Pittsburgh POST, generally very accurate, commits a *slight error*, when it declares that the amount of public lands given away to monopolies, rings and jobbers, by the Republicans "*exceeds ten thousand millions of acres*," which, it says at $1 25 per acre, amounts to "*two thousand five hundred millions of dollars.*" Now if THE POST is correct in the *amount of land* given away, the value would be *twelve thousand five hundred millions of dollars*—showing an inaccuracy of *ten thousand millions of dollars* in THE POST'S calculation. We presume the printer in setting up the article, mistook the little word *two* for *ten*, and the error escaping the notice of the proof reader, caused the inaccuracy mentioned.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

We are much obliged to the *Messenger* for affording us the opportunity to correct a typographical error. The figure "one" was dropped out of the $12,500,000,000, leaving it $2,500,000,000. But even the latter sum, which would have been realized by selling the public lands, which have been given away to giant corporations, at *twenty-five cents* per acre, would have wiped out the National Debt.

CAUGHT.

The *Commercial* desires to call our attention to the "Park Job," in which this paper is charged with having "an interest to the extent of several thousand dollars as a private venture." Will the *Commercial* explain in what manner we are interested?—*Pittsburgh Post.*

We "explain" by saying that Mr. JAS. P. BARR, senior editor and proprietor of THE POST, owns a $10,000 share in the original speculation whereon the Park project is based—*Commercial.*

We can answer for "JAMES P. BARR, senior editor and proprietor of THE POST," that he does not now and never did own "a $10,000 share in the original speculation whereon the Park project is based," nor any share whatever, great or small, in the property alluded to, nor has any one connected with THE POST any such interest. We are sorry the Park project has suffered by the opposition of the *Commercial* through this misapprehension.

THE PRESIDENCY.

As we rightly conjectured in the beginning, the bare suggestion of the name of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency, by the Democratic party, has thrown the Radical leaders well-nigh into convulsions. Our city cotemporaries indulge in lengthy editorials in which they try to demonstrate that Colonel SCOTT cannot be elected, but fail most signally to show by what process he is to be defeated. It is significant that they are all forced to acknowledge the perfect fitness of the man for the position. In substance, they all declare that he is just the man for the place, and would discharge every trust with the most perfect fidelity, and to the incalculable advantage of the nation. Having admitted this, they surrender the whole argument, and are necessarily unable to give any reason why he should not be elected.

Our cotemporary of the Philadelphia *Press*, in its editorial reference to the suggestion of Mr. SCOTT'S name indulges in the following remark:

Appalled, demoralized, and demented at the sentence of the people in the late election, the Democratic party quivers with the convulsive throes of dissolution, and the Pittsburg POST, in its extremity, calls upon Colonel Thomas A. Scott for aid. This is a strong name, and worth praying to, but we fear the Democratic party is past the power of prayer or work. Colonel Scott raised the stock of the Union Pacific from eleven per c ent. to forty, but THE POST calls for a far more herculean labor. It is of no avail. What the Democratic party wants is not a candidate but a principle.

It is very evident that Colonel FORNEY had nothing to do with the appearance of this paragraph, and the writer of it had evidently forgotten what had appeared in the *Press* a few months ago concerning Colonel SCOTT. The man who wrote of him in May last that but few men "now living excite so much curiosity and attract so much attention as THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT! His rapidity and courage alike as an administrative and executive officer have given him a prestige known wherever a railroad is operated. It was these qualities that induced the administration to call him into the Government service as Assistant Secretary of War after the outbreak of the rebellion;" would not have turned off the suggestion of his name for Presidency in just that kind of style. Concerning him Colonel FORNEY, of the *Press*, further pointedly remarks:

He remained at his desk in the War Department, unless when called off to superintend the vast military transportation of the army at other points, until the crisis was over, and then returned to his post at Philadelphia, surrounded with the confidence and gratitude of every branch of the Government, executive and legislative. * * * * * Intensely attached to his coun y, Colonel Scott is claimed by no par and has as many friends in one as the other His early training was among Democrats, though many of his nearest connections were Old-line Whigs, and are Republicans. As the head of an enterprise which is gradually assuming more than international proportions, and must depend for its success upon the support of the whole people, he has little time to play at petty politics of the hour. He possesses two inborn gifts, uncommon to one who has not seen the inside of a school house since his eleventh year—intuitive mathematical perception and singular ability in preparing legislation.

We commend these extracts to thinking men of all parties; and the Radical leaders who of course will stand shoulder to shoulder in opposition to Mr. SCOTT, may derive whatever of comfort they can from them. Certain it is that neither friend nor foe can say a tithe as much in favor of General GRANT'S ability to administer the government, as Colonel FORNEY says of THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The *Press* and the Radical leaders and journals generally, realize that the very name of Colonel SCOTT alone is a tower of strength, and will rally a mighty and resistless host to his support. He is indeed a leader. A man whose name will inspire courage and insure success. The name of the first NAPOLEON was enough to build up and pull down kingdoms and empires. It had but to be mentioned and his followers became invincible and his foes vulnerable at every point. Mankind must have an inspiration to make vital and active the principle to which they hold—to beget that confidence which matures in victory. This is supplied in the person of THOMAS A. SCOTT. Himself the embodiment of all the principles that constitute a constitutional free government—untainted by the hackneying influences of petty politics, he is just such a man as will triumphantly lead the American people out of the wilderness and confusion into which the nation has been plunged by incompetent men, who recognize no principle, and are actuated by no motive save selfishness.

Colonel SCOTT has all that personal excellence and magnetism, and political incorruptibility, that would at once inspire the most perfect confidence in him from the people, thus insuring his triumphant election, and making his administration the most perfect success. With THOMAS A. SCOTT as President there would be no necessity for Ku Klux laws and Ku Klux proclamations, nor would the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended in imitation of the despotisms of Europe. He would administer the government according to the Constitution and the laws thereunder, like a wise statesman and a true patriot, and not make his own incompetency the rock upon which to split civil liberty and constitutional government.

THERE is deficit in the city funds of Philadelphia of $478.000 caused by, he failure of YERKES & Co. Only that and something more.

BALTIMORE ROYSTERERS.

The following is from the *Dispatch* of Friday morning:

Colonel Yerger publishes in the *Evening Journal*, his report of his interview with Bigham, alluded to in yesterday's *Dispatch*. It is rough on Thomas, but he says he was not responsible for what he said, and he is to be believed. D. O'N.

The man who helped to get outside the whiskey, brandy, and champagne said to have been consumed, and visited forbidden places of amusement, in Baltimore could not reasonably be expected to know much next morning. A pretty party to take charge of the reputation of Pittsburgh.

—Since the above was written we have received the *Journal* which no doubt has made the Hon. TOM wish more than once that he had remained at home, and assisted in sending relief to the Western sufferers. Here is what the *Journal* says:

A PITTSBURGH REPUBLICAN DOWN ON GRANT.

It was our great pleasure, during the excursion in honor of our Pittsburgh guests, to make the acquaintance of many gentlemen from Pittsburgh, among whom was Hon. T. J. Bigham, a prominent Pennsylvania politician, and the speaker selected by our Pittsburgh guests to represent them. In the course of conversation, which we are permitted to use with his consent, *he depricated the stealings of his party, which he felt bound to acknowledge, and condemned in unmeasured terms the recent proclamation of the President in proclaiming martial law and disclaimed, all confidence in Cameron of Pennsylvania; Conklin of New York, and other prominent wirepullers of the Radical party.* If Republicans elsewhere would study their own interests, and act as honestly as Judge Bigham, we would soon settle the differences between the North and the South.

Now will TOM take the stump next year and defend GRANT'S loyal thieves, and the President's proclamation? We shall see.

THE FOLLY OF LOCAL JEALOUSIES.

The extreme folly of local and sectional jealousies is fully exemplified in the terrible disaster that so recently befel Chicago—or rather in the effects of this disaster upon the public and the nation at large, and serves as an illustration of the fact that all parts of the country are bound together by indissoluble ties. This feeling, as we all know, is too frequently engendered between rival cities and sections, who are struggling for commercial or industrial supremacy. A great many people regard this as a danger which threatens the future unity and prosperity of the country.

For many years past this spirit has existed to a greater or less degree between different western cities, and between different sections of the country. While perhaps it did not amount to positive ill-feeling, it clearly went beyond the bounds of healthy competition, and generous emulation and rivalry. We cannot forget that the great prime cause of our late civil war is attributable to the sectional feelings that gradually grew up between the North and the South, and was at last fanned into a terrible flame by men who had no particular love for either section, but expected to ride into place and power upon the turbid waves of revolution.

We have just learned the lesson of that great folly, and the true men of the nation are setting about to devise ways and means to repair the evil results that followed the culmination of this sectional strife. The terrible fire which swept Chicago, has demonstrated to the business portion of the community the utter folly of harboring feelings of jealousy between the great cities of the same nation. The losses have not fallen upon Chicago alone. All the principal cities of the country are losers to a greater or less extent. The Chicago calamity teaches this one lesson, which it would be well to heed, namely; that however strong the sectional jealousies may be, which arise between the East and the West, they are so closely united both in interests and sympathies that nothing can part them.

The prosperity of the one insures the prosperity of the other, and one can only be great and prosperous, because the other enjoys a like prosperity. If one is stricken the other suffers; if one languishes, the other is distressed. In view of this, there can be no strong desire for independence of each other. In every sense of the word we are one country, and the prosperity of the various sections are absolutely essential for the prosperity and greatness of the whole.

IT was all right for the Republicans to insist that JOHN COVODE was elected to Congress, when two out of the three return judges gave the certificate to HENRY D. FOSTER, Esq. GOV. GEARY, refused to take any action in the matter, and a Radical Congress under the lead of of such creatures as JOHN CESSNA. threw overboard the certificate of the return judges, and the evidence that an honest majority of the voters there was in favor of Gen. FOSTER There never was a more unblushing outrage perpetrated upon free white citizens than this.

Now that the Return Judges of Cumberland and Franklin have refused a certificate to the Republican candidate for Senator, Mr. WEAKLE, on the ground of corruption, it is denounced as a petty trick, gotten up by Mr. WALLACE, for the purpose of holding the Senate. It was all right when, as in the case of COVODE, it was in favor of Republicans, but all wrong, when Democrats assert their rights.

IF any one wishes to convince himself that Col. SCOTT is the man to carry Pennsylvania against GRANT, let him witness the Radical papers in their paroxysms at the mere mention of the name of SCOTT.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The N. Y. *Tribune* makes the following sensible and practical suggestions in relation to the Reform Convention decided upon in Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania, by an overwhelming vote, which seems to have been irrespective of party, have just decided that their Constitution needs revision. It was high time: We are impelled to proffer a few suggestions, which we trust they will dispassionately consider:

I. The Legislature just chosen should, when first assembled, proceed at once to pass an act giving effect to the popular will. And, in order to keep the Convention, so far as possible, out of the whirlpool of a Presidential Election, that act should provide for an election of delegates not later than the 1st of May next.

II. The delegates thus chosen should meet early in June, and spend a month in laying out and distributing their work among the appropriate Committees. Should party spirit then run high, it may be wise then to adjourn over to the second Thursday in November, when the Presidential struggle will have been concluded, and the waves of party spirit will have begun to subside.

III. We judge that it will be found advisable to increase the number of representatives in either branch of the Legislature. Instead of 33 in the Senate and 100 in the House, there should not be fewer than 51 and 151 respectively; and we should prefer 75 to 201. A numerous body is far less readily corrupted than one composed of few persons. Population has largely increased since the present numbers were fixed, and a Senate of 75 and a House of 201 members would give a larger constituency to each member than was constituted when the Senate was first fixed at 33, the House at 100. At all events, have each House consist of an odd number, so as to preclude a tie between the two parties and a consequent inability to organize.

IV. Do not fail to give what is improperly termed Minority (but which really is Complete) Representation a fair trial. To this end, we divide the State fairly into 25 Senate and 67 Assembly districts, each entitled to choose three members. Authorize each legal voter to cumulate his vote if and as he thinks proper. For instance: he may vote

thus	*or*	*or*
John Williams,	John Williams,	John Williams,
John Williams,	John Williams,	James Parker,
John Williams,	James Parker.	Chas. Wallace.

In the first case, his vote counts *three* for John Williams; in the second, *two* for John Williams, *one* for James Parker; in the third, *one* each for Williams, Parker, and Wallace.

Under this system, a majority of the voters could always elect a majority of the representatives, but a minority could make sure of a minority of the representatives, unless it were less than one-fourth of the entire electorial body, which it rarely is. Every voter would thus go to the polls with a reasonable assurance that his vote would tell in the election—that it would help elect at least one Senator and one Assemblyman. There may be admirable talent for legislation among the Eight Thousand Republicans of Berks County or the Ten Thousand of the Northampton Congress District, but it lies smothered under a relentless Democratic majority, and can never make itself manifest. Just so with the Fifteen Thousand Democrats of Allegheny and the eight or nine thousand of Lancaster. Why should not these have a voice in legislation as well as though they lived in other counties? They are citizens; they pay taxes, and are drafted in case of need. Why gag and fetter them? We predict that the local minorities, if allowed a representation proportioned to their numbers, will elect abler and better men, in the average, than the majorities do. We entreat Pennsylvania to accord to all her people, and not local majorities merely, a voice in framing the laws under which they live.

NOT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* in noticing the nomination of Col. SCOTT for the Presidency, says:

THE POST says a great many good and and true things about Colonel Scott, and we are quite sure that he would make a good President.

And thus concludes:

But such a party as the Democratic party of these times can never elect any man to the Presidency, even if he should favor the Sixteenth Amendment, which, we may inform our readers means woman suffrage. By the way has THE POST authority for including the Sixteenth Amendment in its battle cry for Colonel Scott?

The editor of the *Bulletin* has evidently been asleep for the past month or he would be better posted and not inform his readers that the Sixteenth Amendment means "woman suffrage." It means nothing of the sort. The Amendment as proposed removes the restrictions from our foreign born fellow citizens and gives them equal rights with negroes. For instance FRED. DOUGLASS, Senator REVELS and others of their race by Radical trickering with our Constitution, are made eligible to the office of President and Vice President. These privileges have been denied CARL SCHURZ and all German, Irish and other foreign born citizens. The Democracy think that the Germans and other white citizens are as good as negroes and propose to give them equal rights. Every Democratic paper in the land is in favor of this new deal and we have yet to see the first Radical paper that has one kind word to say in regard to it. Does the proposition suit the *Bulletin?*

NEW YORK subscribed nearly three milions toward the relief fund for Chicago.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is worthy of remark that Boss TWEED, of New York, amassed a very handsome competence in a very few years, through politics. We wouldn't like to swear that when a man makes ten million dollars in politics in ten years that he does it honestly. We never lost any sleep troubling about Mr. TWEED, but we do know of a gentleman who went into politics about ten years ago, a bankrupt, who is now worth a million of dollars. One hundred thousand dollars a year, without the investment of any capital whatever, is rather favorable. The name of this young man is GRANT. His father resides in Covington. If any body is inclined to discredit what we say, they can ask the old gentleman.

A FINANCIAL FEAT.

Mr BOUTWELL no doubt desired that his speeches, delivered in the West immediately preceding the October election should be measured by the usual standard of political harangues. But not so Mr. BOUTWELL went before the people practically in his official character, at the instance of the administration, to achieve certain results, by a presentation of the financial affairs of the government, and a justification of his financial policy. If he committed blunders and muddled the situation, he is not entitled to any grace upon the plea that he was not making an official statement, but a stump speech.

In his speech at Cincinnati, on the 28th of September last, he said that "on the last day of July, 1865, the ascertained principal of the debt of the United States was $2,755,995,275. On the 1st of March following it had fallen to $2,530,763,889.80, the reduction being due, in part, to the sale of war material." By a reference to Mr. BOUTWELL'S "official statement of the public debt," bearing date the 1st of July 1871, it will be seen that the total debt on the day preceding was $2,308,248,008.55 which was exclusive if the bonds of the Pacific Railway amounting to

Principal	$64,618,832.00
Interest	1,938,564.00
Total	$66,557,396.96

By including this indebtedness, on account of the Pacific Bonds, the total debt at the end of the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was $2,464,805,405.51, or just $65,958,484.29 less than it was the first day of March 1866. It is to be distinctly borne in mind that these are Mr. BOUTWELL'S figures. Every syllable of this showing was inspired by him and given to the country as a reason why his financial policy should be endorsed.

This remarkable exhibit on the part of Mr. BOUTWELL shows the fact that the entire reduction of the public debt from the 1st of March 1866 until the 1st of July 1871, a period of five years and four months amounted to less than *Sixty-six Millions of Dollars!* Now let us enquire how much it cost the taxpayers of the United States—how much by way of taxation was collected and disbursed—to pay this amount of the public debt.

That we are burdened with taxation without precedent, is denied by none. Our people have poured a perfect flood of treasure into the public coffers; the tax-gatherer has went away from every household laden with spoils; every conceivable product has paid the highest rate of tribute, and all because we were told that it was for the purpose of paying off the public debt and lightening the burdens of the people. Each month Mr. BOUTWELL has made a plausible showing on paper, and every Radical newspaper of the land has given it currency. And now after all this, Mr. BOUTWELL himself—and he ought to know all about it—admits that the public indebtedness has only been reduced at the rate of *Thirteen Millions of Dollars* per annum for the past five years.

In proof of this we have only to refer to the figures and statements of Mr. BOUTWELL himself. His speeches in Ohio which were carefully prepared with a view of influencing the election, all contain the evidence to sustain what we have said as also does his Finance Report, circulated everywhere for a like purpose. But how much did it cost to pay this $66,000,000? That is the question which most directly interests the tax-paying public. From the 1st of March, 1866, until the 1st of July 1871, the people have been taxed, by the Radical party the enormous sum of $4,657,230,272,91, as follows: For four months, being one-third of the fiscal year of—

1865-66	$423,928,657 70
1866-'67	1,131,470,920 56
1867-'68	1,030,749,516 52
1868-'69	609,621,828 27
1869-'70	686,729,973 74
1870-'71	831,398,481 52
(See Mr. Boutwell's Finance Report for 1870, page XXVIII.)	
Total receipts from March 1, 1866 to July 1, 1871	$4,723,188,758 20
Total debt reduction during same Period, according to Mr. Boutwell	65,958,484 29
To be accounted for	$4,657,230,273 91

From this summary it will be seen that the average annual receipts have exceeded nine hundred millions of dollars per annum, while the expenditures, *exclusive* of the reduction of the public debt, have reached fully nine hundred millions of dollars per annum on an average. Why should not more than sixty-six millions of the debt be paid off during five years, when the people's taxes each year amounts to nearly half the sum total of the public debt. With almost *five thousands millions* of dollars in their hands during the period of five years, the Radical leaders leave the debt only sixty-six millions less than it was at the close of the war.

During the corresponding period from 1856 to 1861, the average expenses of the government for all purposes was less than $75,000,000 per annum. Allowing $50,000,000 additional for an increase population; $150,000,000 for the interest on the public debt and $200,000,000 for pensions and extra ordinary expenses, according to Mr. BOUTWELL'S Finance Report, there would yet remain $425,000,000 each year which might be applied to the payment of the public debt, aggregating in five years no less a sum than $2,266,000,000, or enough, deducting the interest that could have been saved annually to have extinguished the entire debt. And yet Mr. BOUTWELL and his Radical predecessor, with Two Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-six Millions of Dollars, have succeeded in paying off only sixty-six millions. We are willing that Mr. BOUTWELL and the Radical party should have all the honor of this wonderful financial feat.

THE COMING MAN.

Early History and Anecdotes of Col. T. A. Scott by Col. Jno. W. Forney.

Last week I told you something about the old men of Philadelphia. Now let me write familiarly and frankly of a younger citizen—one who is, perhaps, as generally discussed as any living person. There is a mystery about him which is rather increased by the fact that he is a quiet though incessant worker—not often seen, yet as ubiquitous as if he possessed the power of repeating himself indefinitely. I mean Thomas Alexander Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or as he is everywhere called, by high and low, from the President to the proletaice—"Tom Scott." Filling a large space in a large enterprise, wielding immense resources, combining extraordinary elements, and dealing literally with empires, Col. Scott is still comparatively young, and qualified, with ordinary care over his reserved forces, physical and mental, for a long and most distinguished life. His experience is another illustration of the elasticity of our institutions; another proof that when the offspring of the wealthy, spoiled and enervated by over indulgence, fail to grapple with grave duties and responsibilities, we can always find fitter material in the humbler walks, and recruit the energies of the nation from the sons of those who have been hardened in the stern school of necessity and toil.

Thomas Alexander Scott was born in the village of Loudon, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of December, 1824, and on his next birthday will be forty-seven years old. He began as a boy in a country store at a very low salary, after having completed his education in the one village school, with the one teacher, Robert Kirby, of Loudon; and upon the death of his father, in 1834, went to live with his oldest sister, whose husband kept a country store near Wayesborough, in Franklin county, where he remained eighteen months; then he lived a short time with his brother, James D. Scott, also a merchant, at Bridgeport, in the same county; then with Metcalf & Ritchie, merchants in Mercersburg. In all these situations he exhibited the same energy, and had the confidence and respect of employers and associates for ability and correctness, now universally awarded to the man. In his past history his frank, honest candid, clear, prompt manner in business transactions, has deservedly secured the confidence and respect of the business world—above all, his goodness of heart, the measure of his favors and charities being the necessities of his friends. My first recollection of him was in Lancaster county, where he was a clerk of Major James Patton, his brother-in-law, who was collector of tolls at Columbia, on the State road, under the administration of Governor Porter, I think, in the year 1838. From this he was transferred to the extensive warehouse and commission establishment of the Leeches, at Columbia, where he remained until 1847, when he came to Philadelphia, as chief clerk under Boyd Cummings, collector of tolls at the eastern end of the public works. In 1850 he entered the service of the great Pennsylvania Central at Duncanville as their general agent of the Mountain or Eastern division. On the opening of the Western division he was put in charge of that, and there he remained till he was called to take control of the entire line in consequence of the ill-health of General H. J. Lombard, the Superintendent. In 1859, on the death of Hon. William B. Foster, Vice President of the road, he was elected to that position, which he continues to fill.

There is no romance in this career, and yet how few now living excite so much curiosity and attract so much attention as Thomas Alexander Scott! His rapidity and courage alike as an administrative and executive officer have given him a prestige known wherever a railroad is operated. It was these qualities that induced the administration to call him into the Government service as Assistant Secretary of War after the outbreak of the rebellion; and those of us who studied him then can well understand how thoroughly he deserves his present high reputation. He was summoned to Washington early in 1861, at a period when the whole North was panic-stricken—when the capitol was cut off by the rebels lying between it and the Susquehanna. A man of railroad genius, tact and experience was imperatively needed. Governor Curtin wanted him to remain in Pennsylvania, but Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War and General Scott insisted that the young Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central should be forthcoming; and he came, and effectually aided General Butler, then at Annapolis with his Massachsetts men, to build the road which opened the way and restored the line of communication, and so saved Washington from capture. He remained at his desk in the War Department, unless when called off to superintend the vast military transportation of the army at other points, until the crisis was over, and then returned to his post at Philadelphia, surrounded with the confidence and gratitude of every branch of the Government, executive and legislative. His cheerful and buoyant temper, his bright face, genial gentle manners, and above all, the readiness with which he answered every request, and the grace with which he would say No, as he had frequently to do, proved that official labors come easy and natural to him, and that at the cares so sure to break down an ordinary man, bore lightly upon him. It was pleasant to note how quietly he met the leaders of armies and the leaders of the Senate, and how in every circle, no matter what the theme, he was unconstrained and self-poised. Perhaps one of the secrets of his popularity was his avoidance of all political discussions. Intensely attached to his country, Colonel Scott is claimed by no party and has as many friends in one as the other. His early training was among Democrats, though many of his nearest connections were Old-line Whigs, and are Republicans. As the real head of an enterprise which is gradually assuming more than international proportions, and must depend for its success upon the support of the whole people, he has little time to play at petty politics of the hour. He possesses two inborn gifts, uncommon to one who has not seen the inside of a school house since his eleventh year—intuitive mathematical perception and singular ability in preparing legislation. He dispatches business with electric facility. He dictates to his short hand reporter as rapidly as an expert, and when he rises to speak in any of the business conventions, his suggestions are so many flashes of intellect, and his sentences short, terse and clear. He is happy in the capacity of getting rid of difficult questions in a moment. One subject dropped, he seizes the other at the proper time, and is as punctual to a promise, an engagement, or a contract, as he is faithful to a friend.

Some time ago, in one of the managers' cars of the Pennsylvania Central, I sat by a surprised and amused observer. At every station dispatches would be brought to him, which he tore open and promptly answered, and then resumed the thread of the conversation. Sometimes a railroad president or official, belonging to another

[Continued on Seventh Page.]

THE DEAD LETTER.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

And can it be? Ah, yes I see,
This thirty years and better
Since Mary Morgan sent to me
This musty, musky letter,
A pretty hand (she couldn't spell),
As any man must vote it;
And 'twas as I remember well,
A pretty hand that wrote it!

How calmly now I view it all,
As memory backward ranges—
The talks, the walks, that I recall,
And then—the postal changes!
How well I loved her I can guess
(Since cash is Cupid's hostage)—
Just one and sixpence—nothing less—
This letter cost in postage!

The love that wrote at such a *rate*
(By dove it was a steep one!)
Five hundred notes (I calculate)
Was certainly a deep one;
And yet it died—of slow decline—
Perhaps suspicion killed it;
I've quite forgotten it 'twas mine
Or **Mary's** ill thing killed it!

At last the fatal message came:
"My letters—please return them;
And yours—of course you wish the same—
I'll send them back or burn them."
Two precious fools, I must allow,
Whichever was the greater:
I wonder if I'm wiser now,
Some seven lustres later?

All *this* alone remains! Ah, well!
These words of warm affection,
The faded ink, the pungent smell,
Are food for deep reflection.
They tell of how the heart contrives
To change with fancy's fashion,
And how a drop of musk survives
The strongest human passion!

Open Windows at Night.

The following, on "Open Windows at Night," is from Hall's Journal of Health: "Very much has been written on this subject, and written unwisely; the facts are that whoever sleeps uncomfortably cool will get sick. To hoist the window sky high when the mercury is at zero is an absurdity. The colder a sleeping apartment is the more unhealthy does it become, because cold condenses the carbonic acid formed by the breathing of the sleeper. It settles near the floor, and is re-breathed, and if in a very condensed form he will die before morning. Hence we must be governed by circumstances; the first thing is, you must be comfortably warm during sleep, otherwise you will not be refreshed; and inflammation of the lungs may be engendered, and life destroyed within a few days. An open door and an open fireplace are sufficient for ordinary purposes in cold weather.

"When outer windows are opened, it is well to have them down at the top two or three inches, and up the bottom for the same space, in miasmatic localities—and these are along water courses, beside mill-ponds, marshes, bayous, river bottoms, flat lands, and the like, it is most important, from the 1st of August until several severe frosts have been noticed, to sleep with all external doors and windows closed, because the cool air of sunset causes the condensation of the poisonous emanations which were caused by the heat of noonday sun to rise far above the earth; this condensation makes the air 'heavy' by the greatest solidification of the emanations by cold; the resting on the surface of the earth in the more concentrated and malignant form, they are breathed into the lungs, and swallowed into the stomach, corrupting and poisoning the blood with great rapidity. By daylight these condensations are made so compact by the protracted coolness of the night that they are too near the surface of the earth to be breathed into the system; but as the sun begins to ascend, these heavy condensations begin to rise to the height of several feet above the ground, and are freely taken into the system by every breath and swallow; hence the hours of sunrise and sunset are the most unhealthy hours of the twenty-four in the localities named; and noon-tide, when the sun is the hottest, is the most healthy portion of the day, because the miasma is so much rarified that it ascends rapidly to the upper regions. The general lessons are: First avoid exposure to the outdoor air in miasmic localities for the hours including sunrise and sunset. Second have a blazing fire on the hearth of the family room at these hours, to rarify and send the miasma upward. Third, take breakfast before going out of doors in the morning, and take tea before sundown; then being out after night is not injurious."

Toys as Teachers.

The dressing of dolls may be made a most pleasant mode of teaching a little girl to work. All girls are fond of dressing their own toy-babies, though they soon weary of hemming dusters. By making dolls' clothes exact miniatures of children's garments, so that they will take on and off, agreeable occupation in needle-work will be found for a little girl. The child will easily be made to take a pride in having all her doll's wardrobe as neat and well worked as she can; and good habits of care, neatness, and order may thus be calculated. In this way, as has already been pointed out, play and useful instruction and training may be combined through the agency of toys. In watching a little girl play with her doll, an insight may often be obtained into the mode in which the child herself is being brought up. When young, we all imitate more or less the habits and manners of our elders; and in whichever way a child is seen using her doll, whether it be roughly, kindly, or gently, or by making a great fuss over its appearance, such as thinking chiefly of the fashion of its dress and ornaments, so may the characteristic features of the treatment tha child herself receives at home be frequently inferred.

The cost of the toys cannot be taken as a guide to their usefulness or value. To a certain extent, as in all other articles, it is true that good things cannot be had for nothing but the most expensive playthings are by no means necessarily the best. Nothing is more desirable than to encourage children as much as possible to make some of their own toys; when they do this, it affords them immense pleasure and amusement. It should also be borne in mind that the fewer playthings a child has in use at the same time the better. Too many at once encourage restlessness and a continual want of change and variety, and prevent habits of attention and contentment being developed. The art of showing children how to play to the best advantage, to make toys, and, in short, to enjoy play as much as possible, though natural to some persons, is frequently wanting to a lamentable extent with many nurses, mothers and teachers. A few practical hints on this subject might and should be included in the course of training given to all teachers, and especially to those who devote themselves to infants.—Chambers Journal.

AT a recent baby show down South twenty-one babies were entered. Three crusty old bachelors were selected as judges. They awarded the premium to a pretty little auburn-haired angel from the country. The indignation of the mothers of the twenty cherubs that diden't get any premium can be better imagined than described. One of the judges says that they wont get him into that kind of a scrape again. He had better get married.

THE PEOPLE PAY THIS BILL.

Useless Grant's New Stable—Partial Quarters for the President's Horses—Seneca Sandstone Again Brought to the Front.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

It is a fact not generally known that there is being erected for President Grant one of the finest stables in the United States. Visitors, especially Western and Southern men, upon looking at the sights in and around the Executive Mansion, would naturally inquire where the stables and stock are kept, and upon being shown would in nearly all cases, regret to learn that the stables for the President are such mean and small affairs. This defect, thanks to architect, Hon. A. B. Mullett will soon be remedied, and instead of the old one-story frame building the President will soon be able to show to his visitors one of the handsomest and most completely arranged stables in the country.

When Mr. Lincoln occupied the Executive Mansion, there was attached to it a fine, large and airy brick stable, where proper aacommodations were afforded to his span of horses, and the ponies which his sons, Thaddeus and Willie, usually rode.

This, it will be remembered, was burned down, the work, as supposed, of an incendiary, and a temporary stable built, which has been since used by Presidents Johnson and Grant.

The new stables will be two stories high, pressed brick front, with Seneca stone trimmings, and a most elaborately finished and beautifully designed French roof, in the center of which will be built a handsome tower. The outside measurement of the building is 39 by 78 feet. The lower floor, on which the stails, from 20 to 25, will be built, has a 16-feet ceiling. The upper rooms will be about 13 feet high in the clear. There will also be a cow house in the cellar.

The ventilation is on the most perfect plan, fires being used throughout the cellar and building. The stable will front on Seventeenth street, where there are two wings which will be used as carriage houses. Accommodations are made for four carriages. By cutting a division in one of the lower rooms more stalls can be provided if needed. On the upper floor the front rooms will be occupied by the hostlers, while the rear rooms will be used to store away hay and other feed. Gas and water will be run throughout.

The building is now ready for the roof, which will be put on during the coming week. Marble dust will be used on the front with the mortar, instead of white sand. This will give the joints a brilliant snow-white appearance, which will not have to be painted or oiled, as is generally the custom, as acid will be used to clean on all marks.

The stables will cost, it is estimated, $50,000. The work is being done under the supervision of Jacob Adams, the brick work supervised by James V. Collins, Esq. The stable when finished will compare favorably with any in the country. There are larger stables in the country (that of Dr. Jayne in Philadelphia being built of white marble, and larger), but none can compare with it in beauty, style of finish, adornments, and practical usefulness. Special attention has been paid to the ventilation of the rooms and stalls. The stalls will be a little larger than are generally built, and will measure four feet nine inches in the clear.

In the rear of the stable will be a door which will lead out into the White Lot, where the horses can roam at will.

The stables, when finished, will attract many visitors, and may be as much sought after as the famed stables of the Queen of England at Windsor.

A correspondent on writing of the stables and horses of our former Presidents, relates that Gen. Washington, when President, had a fine stud of horses, and had at one time twenty of the best horses in the country. He had but small accommodations for them, so far as the Government stables were provided at all. When John Adams came from Philadelphia to the White House he needed horses for daily locomotion over roads almost impassable. Mr. Jefferson, his successor, was, of course, obliged to have horses at his command, even for his necessary communications with the Capitol—a mile and a half off, over a swamp—when Congress was in session.

Thus, when Mr. Jefferson delivered his first inaugural—that great study for all future statesmen—he could only have reached the Capitol on horseback. The avenue, now so fine a roadway, with its beautiful wood pavement, was a swamp, and his horse was brought to the door of the White House by his black servant, from his private stable—now standing at the corner of G and Fourteenth streets—which edifice, long time after, was used as an iron foundry, and afterward a Methodist church. About seven years since the building was torn down, and the new Foundry Methodist Church now stands there with its towering steeples a monument of Christianity. Mr. Jefferson rode up toward the Capitol on the 4th of March 1801, to be inaugurated as President of the United States, but could not get further toward it than Tiber creek, which was then swollen by a freshet, and unfordable. He tied his horse to a tree—one of the original trees of the forest—and crossed the raging and chafing Tiber upon an extemporized bridge, made of the trunk of a felled forest tree.

The new stable will be finished and fusnished in about two months, and will be immediately occupied.

The Great Naval Drill.

The combined squadrons of England have recently been having a great field day off the coast of Portugal. This evolutionary naval drill, on a grand scale, has elicited facts which are interesting as to the capabilities of iron-clads in welfare. The rolling of some of this class of vessels in a heavy sea, as compared with the rolling of some of the older ships, is said to have been terrible. The Monarch, one of the new vessels, had a maximum roll of 36 degrees, while the less modern crafts averaged from 13 to 15 degrees. An explanation from the designer of this vessel will doubtless be called for by the Britishers. The question as to whether England is poorer or richer in her naval resources is a difficult one to answer. She has the material, but it is a serious question whether it is not misapplied. Nelson's ships could weather any storm, but the Captain was lost in a squall.

Melancholy Casualty.

A sad accident is reported from Shavertown, Deleware Co. A family of three children, during the absence of their parents, commenced to play "tie up sheep." A small leather string, which their father had cut for them a day or two before, was fastened to a nail in the wall, and at the other end a slip-noose was made. One of the little ones put the noose around his neck, but he did not play the part well, and the oldest boy, Mack, attempted to show him how it ought to be done. He placed the noose over his head, and in his pranks drew it until life was extinct. The body, when discovered, was inclined forward, resting on the toes, the knees almost touching the floor.

THE HINDOO SKEPTIC.

[From the London Spectator.]

I think till I weary with thinking,
Said the sad-eyed Hindoo king,
And I see but shadows around me—
Illusion in everything.

How knowest thou aught of God,
Of his favor or his wrath?
Can the little fish tell what the lion thinks,
Or map out the eagle's path?

Can the finite the infinite search,
Did the blind discover the stars?
Is the thought that I think a thought,
Or a throb of the brain in its bars?

For ought that my eye can discern,
Your God is what you think good,
Yourself flashed back from the glass,
When the light pours on it in flood.

You preach to me to be just;
And this is in his realm you say,
And the good are dying of hunger,
And the bad gorge every day.

You say that he loveth mercy,
And the famine is not yet gone;
That he hateth the shedder of blood,
And he slayeth us every one.

You say that my soul shall live,
That the spirit can never die—
If He were content when I was not,
Why not when I have passed by?

You say I must have a meaning;
So must dung, and its meaning is flowers,
What if our souls are but nurture
For lives that are greater than ours?

When the fish swims out of the water,
When the bird soars out of the blue,
Man's thought may transcend man's knowedge
And your God be no reflex of you.

What Prussia Does With the War Indemnity.

The London Times says:

"Now that a considerable portion of the war indemnity—1,500,000,000f—has been liquidated by France; it will be interesting to know what becomes of the money. In the first place, 325,000,000f., being the purchase money for the Alastian railways, must be deducted from the sum total. The rest, 2,175,000,000f., is equal to 313,000,000 thalers. Of this 4,000,000 thalers have been reserved to endow the generals, and another 4,000,000 thalers to assist those members of the Landwehr and Reserve whose pecuniary circumstances have suffered in the war. Two million thalers more will indemnify the Germans expelled from France; 7,000,000 thalers are allotted to shipowners whose vessels were seized or detained in the harbor by the blockade, and about 20,000,000 thalers have to go to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine for damages sustained and provisions supplied both to the French and Germans in the campaign. Add to this 5,000,000 thalers required for repairs and rolling stock of the Alsace-Lorraine railways, and we have a total of 42,000,000 thalers consumed in redressing some of the evils wrought by the war. Of the remaining 271,000,000 thalers Government would, under a new act of Parliament, be entitled to appropriate 240,000,000 thalers as a pension for invalids, but, as the whole sum is not required at once, and as the individual States are anxious to have a portion of their war expenditures reimbursed, it is assumed that only 31,000,000 will revert to the pension list for the present, and the remaining 23,000,000 be distributed. The division is made according to the number of men supplied by each State. In other words, Prussia, or rather the late North German Confederacy, receives five-sixths of the whole, the remaining sixth being portioned out between Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and the southern half of Hesse, which before the war had a separate contingent. The 200,000,000 thalers thus accruing to North Germany will be employed in replenishing the war treasury and cancelling a portion of the war debt. The war treasury amounts, it is well known, to 30,000,000 thalers. As to the war debt, Treasury bonds to the amount of 35,000,000 thalers were redeemed in the last few weeks, 68,000,000 thalers more fell due before the 1st of February and 17,000,000 paper money are to be withdrawn from circulation in the course of the present year.

How "Mack" Passed Through The Fire.

[W. W. Webb in Columbus News.]

Our old friend, "Mack," of the Chicago Republican, lost his all, unless the insurance companies come to his rescue. I found him in an extemporized editorial room on Canal street, the furniture of which consisted of four chairs, three pine tables and a pine plank for a counter. With him I visited the ruins of his splendid office. It was a complete wreck. He might have said, though he did not, what Marius said to the messenger sent by the Roman Senate to warn him away from the ruin of Carthage:

"Tell those who sent the hither thou hast seen Marius, exiled, where Carthage once hath been."

It is reported that when Mack, narrowly escaping from the crash of his office, saw all was lost, retired to a surviving saloon to refresh, and told a humorous anecdote to a crowd of brethren in misfortune, when he was asked by one how he could be so cheerful in the midst of such an awful calamity. Mack replied by quoting the witticism of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was asked a similar question when tippling with friends while his splendid London Theater was burning down, replied "Why, if a man cannot be merry at his own *fireside*, where can he be?"

When McCullagh bought the Chicago Republican it was a scraggy, insipid sheet, without any other value than its franchise in the Associated Press. He built it up, made it the spiciest paper in the city, and extended its circulation from 1,000 to 12,000. Within one day of the first year of his proprietorship the fire demon destroyed his office and his home. He is determined to commence again, but not without some trepidation as to the result and doubt as to the future of Chicago. His friends in Ohio sympathize with him in his hard luck and wish him better hereafter.

Sand Storms in Egypt.

A correspondent says:

We hired donkeys at the staton to go to the site of Memphis, five miles distant. Before starting we noticed that the sun was clouded in, and to me it seemed that a rain storm was coming up. But it very rarely rains in Egypt, and to those familiar with the climate the signs indicated something infinitely worse—a sand storm. We had not reached a mile from the station when it came down upon us with great fury. The force of the wind was terrific, and the flying sand seemed to cut the skin like a knife.

In a minute we were blinded, in spite of the green goggles we wore, and the sand penetrated eyes, nose, ears and mouth. We went in a desert of sand, and the air was so full of the fine cloud that we could not see ten feet before us. We turned our backs to the gale, and the howling of the wind and the braying of the donkeys made such music as I never heard of before, and never hope to hear again. I had read of caravans being overwhelmed and buried in the sands, but could never before realize the horrors of such a catastrophe. I took the puggree off my hat and tied it over my face for a veil, and holding on to our "donks" for dear life, we took refuge under the lee of the sand hill until the gust had passed over. It lasted about twenty minutes, and left the sand drifted in places like snow.

GRANT IN MAINE.

How He Traveled, and What He Didn't Get—Poor South Carolina.

A correspondent of the World in describing Grant's visit to Maine, says:

At Kendall's Mills, the General saw a bevy of pretty girls waiting at the station. His eyes brightened, he threw away his cigar, and rushed like mad to the door of his car, and then stood on the platform. Lizzy Merrill, one of the sweetest girls in the world, made a dive for his ruby lips, and he was just about to imprint a passionate kiss on her mouth, when "jerk" went the train, the couplings clashed, and away went the Presidential car, just as happiness was within the Presidential grasp. He didn't get a taste of Lizzy's lips, and returned to his seat a disappointed man, expressing his determination to put three more counties in South Carolina under martial law.

"And serve 'em right," said General Porter. "If these Northeners won't give us what we want, why, take it out of the Southeners."

When the train reached Portland the General stuck his head out of the window and saw an old gaffer shaking his head and looking sadly at the ground.

"Pshaw," said the General, "they can't have anything worth getting here; drive on."

Entering Skowegan the cars passed a hatter's shop. the General quickly removed his hat and ostentatiously brushed it; his motive was rapidly divined, and out ran the hatter with a brand-new article which he handed up to the great man.

"Thank you," said Grant; "John, put it with the rest."

But when he reached Bangor he found the present to be a second-handed bonnet and out of style; so in his rage and disgust he threw it into the street below.

At Burnham the same old scene was re-enacted. Nobody gave him anything and he began to fear nobody would gave him angthing but the cold shoulder for dinner at Bangor: so in despair he turned to Cresswell and asked him for a cigar and the answer to a conundrum. The conundrum was this: "Why is Now the best of all times?" Cresswell knew, but he wouldn't tell.

"Because," says Grant, "it is the Present. Give us a fresh cigar."

At Bangor the people were eager to view Ulysses, but unfortunately in stepping from the car Secretary Robeson got in front of Grant and was mistaken for him. The people yelled, and each, bearing his little tribute of love, made a dive at him. Watches of the purest oriode were showered upon him, hats were jammedupon his head, and he was even thrown down by a tailor who frantically endeavored to draw a pair of pantaloons on the Secretary's legs. Women threw at him boxes labelled "Mrs. Grant," "Miss Grant," "Master Grant," "Mr. Dent," "Mrs. Dent," and so on, till poor Robeson was almost crazy. In the melee the goods were trampled into the dust, and poor Grant was forced to say to his man, "Too bad John, don't put those things with the rest."

At last order was restored, and Mayor Dale gave his hand to the President, who mechanically tried to put it into his pocket, and looked grieved and hurt when he found that it was attached to the Mayor's person. Then they entered a barouche, the Mayor, the General, Mr. Jewett, and Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada. Then followed the two cabinets, and the cortage drove off amid the wildest excitement, everybody of course wanted to "see" him. But the homeless poor who had nothing to give, sat wailing on the curbstones. The party went to the Bangor House, where Ulysses dressed for dinner, which he was to take at the house of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. As he dressed he looked plaintively at John and said:

"Ah, John, these drawers are all full of holes, dear me, dear me!"

"Never mind," said his trusty man, "here's a new pair of nice lambswool drawers, just sent in by Draper & Co."

The President's face brightened as he softly murmured, "Ah, how kind they all are to me." And then he tried to draw them on, but alas! they were to small, and he had to say, with a sigh:

"Put them among the rest, John; the old ones are good enough for me. May be they'll fit little Ulysses." And so he had to wear his old ragged things, but yet determined to make South Carolina pay dear for such a mishap.

The 100 Mile Race.

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

There were three entries made for the one hundred mile race but two of the parties could not secure horses enough to start with, therefore Mr. Ed. Knight had it all to himself. He started at a quarter before one o'clock in fine spirits, feeling sound in body and mind, and surrounded and encouraged by his friends. The horses were generally small, and he was therefore compelled to change every half mile. When he had made thirty-five miles cheer after cheer went up, and people began to think for the first time that he would make it. When he had made sixty-five miles he was nine minutes ahead of time, and his friends insisted on his stopping to rest, which he did for nine minutes. He said he wasn't tired, but his appearance told a different story. He, however, got off again in good style and kept it up until he had made the seventy-second mile when he fainted, and was borne from the ring to the house, and a physician called in. Restoratives were applied, and in a short time he was laughing and chatting pleasantly with his friends. It was thought by the majority of people present that he should receive the $100 purse, but a majority of the directors of the association were opposed to it. A vote was carried to give him $50, and a collection was taken up among the audience which swelled the amount to $216. We saw the young man on the streets on Sunday morning, and he complained only of a pain in his side, but we fear he will yet feel that his ride was a "ride for life."

A Smart Newsboy.

The Portland Press tells a good story, as follows: On the Eastern railroad, the other day, a newsboy entered a car with a bundle of dailies, and accosted a crusty old chap, who sat crouched in a seat near he stove:

"Paper, sir?—only five cents."

"No!" growled the passenger. "But I'd give five dollars if there was a fire in that stove!"

"Did you say you'd give five dollars if you had a fire in that stove?" said the boy turning back.

"Yes, and d—d quick, too!"

The boy, in the twinkling of an eye, opened the stove door, thrust in his bundle of fresh newspapers, touched a lighted match to them and demanded his pay. The passengers, who had been watching the manœuvre, shouted with laughter, and the old fellow, after hesitating a moment, sheepishly drew five dollars from his pocket and paid the bill.

"Sold out again," quoth the sharp newsboy, as he went out after his basket of confectionary.

SUNLIGHT.

A blue haze in the distance lies,
The crisp green meadows are newly shorn,
Cloudlets drift in the summer skies,
Birds are loud in the fragrant thorn.

The leaves, like lovers, kiss in the breeze,
And over the fields of glossy wheat,
Like ripples glancing on sunny seas,
Like winds dance on their fairy feet.

The river, glimmering in the sun,
Like a forest of Templar lances shows,
Motionless as a kneeling nun,
The gray spire shines from cottage rows.

Swifter than swallow down the wind,
O'er the bridge and through the vale,
The engine rushes, and far behind
Wreaths of luminous vapor sail.

To one long pent in city lane
Noting the spring by slow degrees;
Of summer little but warmth and rain,
What magic in such morns as these!

The breast expands as to night dew,
Wood violets spring in haunts of dove,
Hope brightens to her brightest hue,
And the heart glows with faith and love.

PIONEER DAYS IN OHIO.

Interesting Letter from Gen. Garfield—Recollections of the Brother of Lewis, and the Father of Gen. Geo. W. Cass.

Hon. Jas. A. Garfield has sent to the Secretary of the Western Reserve Historical Society the following letter, which the Cleveland Herald publishes:

HIRAN, Oct. 14, 1871.

A. F. Goodman, Secretary, &c., Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: While recently spending a day in Dresden, Ohio, I called on the venerable Geo. W. Cass, whose high character, marked ability and wonderful memory make an hour spent in his company long to be remembered. He has been a resident of Dresden since 1801, and has the most perfect recollection of the leading events in the history of the State, and particularly of the Muskingum Valley. Among many recollections of early scenes and events in Ohio, the history of a journey made by him in 1797, was of peculiar interest to me, as affording a basis for understanding the marvellous growth of Ohio. Mr. Cass, brother of the late Lewis Cass, is the son of Jonathan Cass, who was an officer in the army of the Revolution, and after the war was a Major of Infanfry, and served under General Wayne, on the north-western frontier, in the last decade of the eighteenth century. In 1797, Major Cass was on duty at Fort Hamilton, now Hamilton, Ohio. In June of that year he received a furlough, and, with his family, went to his home in Exeter, N. H. At that period there was but one white settlement in what is now Ohio, that at Marietta, begun in 1788. There was, however, several military posts, viz: Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Fort Hamilton, Fort Laramie, Fort Recovery, Fort Wayne and Fort Defiance. Beyond and between these places lay the unbroken wilderness. The route taken by Major Cass and his family was the shortest, both in distance and time, of any then possible. This is the route, as described to me by Mr. Cass, who was then eleven years old when the journey was made. They pushed up the Big Miami in keel boats to near Fort Laramie, and thence passed over a portage of three miles, to the head waters of the St. Mary's river. That stream the descended in batteaux, and were pilotted by a bald-breed Indian. Mr. Cass remembers seeing vast numbers of fish as they descended. They passed down the Maumee to the lake and thence rowed along the shore to Detroit. After waiting at that point about ten days, they took passage on board a British schooner, and landed just above Niagara Falls. They were carted around the Falls; and taking batteaux, rowed along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, stopping nights and pitching their tents in the unbroken wilderness until they reached the mouth of the Oswego river, which they ascended until they encountered a small lake. (Mr. Cass thinks it was Oneida Lake) and from that up a small stream, at the head of which was a wooden lock, through which they passed down into the waters of the Mohawk, and thence to Albany. There they took stages to Boston, and thence to Exeter, N. H. The whole journey consumed three months—the actual running time being seventy-five days. The journey from Hamilton, Obio, to Exeter, N. H., can now be made in thirty hours. I suggest to the Historical Society that the precious personal recollections of such a man as Mr. Cass should be preserved. He is a most amiable and intelligent gentleman, and one of the few who has seen the whole growth of Ohio, almost from the beginning of its territorial existence. Though now eighty-five years of age, few young men know more fully the history of events daily transpiring in the world than he, and few weigh their significance and tendency with more judgment. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

The Mormons.

Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism, was killed in 1844, and Brigham Young was then chosen first President of the Church. This was while the Mormons were in Illinois. Salt Lake City was founded in 1848. Congress organized the country occupied by the Mormons into the Territory of Utah, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, but was soon removed in consequence of his forcing the Federal Judges by threats of violence to leave Utah. Brigham, however, refused to give up his position, and various outrages which followed determined President Buchanan to send a military force there. The expedition ended in a compromise, by which the rebellious Mormons who submitted to the Federal authority were pardoned, and the troops entered Salt Lake Valley. Brigham has continued Chief President of the Church. It appears from late dispatches that he has been arrested, as well as Mayor Daniel H. Wells, and will be held to trial for bigamy, or "lewdly and licentiously cohabiting with different women," and it is reported, for murder. The Mormons, as yet, show no indications of resistance. It is possible that they have learned enough by this time of the military power of the United States not to repeat the insurrectionary experiment made under President Buchanan. It is a noteworthy fact that the first proceedings against Brigham are in pursuance of a law, enacted by the Mormons themselves. In all the statutes of that territory there are but two brief sections that in any way refer to the subject of marriage, and both of them are evidently intended to encompass the Gentiles only. It is for the violation or section 33, of "an act in relation to crimes and punishments" that Brigham is arrested to wit:

"If any man or woman, not being married to each other, lewdly and lasciviously associate and cohabit together, or if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and gross lewdness, every person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years and not less than six months, and fined not more than one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or both at the discretion of the court."

VARIETIES.

ST. LOUIS has provided homes for 20,000 destitute people from Chicago.

A NUMBER of women are said to have been made insane by the Chicago conflagration.

THE latest style of bridal head dress is a wreath composed of small white ostrich tips. The bridal veil is trimmed with vines of lillies of the valley and jessamine.

THE once stylish clerks and book keepers of Chicago are now making a living by selling newspapers upon the streets or serving as private policemen.

THE Washington City newspapers praise the wisdom which laid out that city with such broad streets and avenues, as they are regarded as excellent preventives of the spread of fires.

NUMEROUS swindlers calling themselves "Chicago sufferers" are defrauding the benevolent by falsely representing themselves to have been rendered destitute by the fire.

A GROCER at Lowell, Mass., has a sagacious dog who never sees anything being weighed on the scales without puting one foot on the platform, and then innocently looking out the door.

THE southern negroes show a strong disposition to form secret societies, and delight to give them Scriptural names such as Good Samartins, Sons of Jacob and Fisherman of Galilee. A recent account of the storming of a jale at Danville, Virginia, remarks that the unruly mob was "composed entirely of Good Samartans."

IT is stated that Rev. Robert Collyer's son was to have been married in Chicago on Tuesday week, but house, church, furniture and all were burned the day before. On Wednesday the wedding took place, the young bride being dressed in a calico gown, the only dress saved.

PATRIOTISM in young ladies in Metz is tantamount to all the virtues. A young French lady of that city recently refused a Prussian officer's offer of marriage, with the result that on the next day she received ten applications for her hand among the richest young men of the town.

THE gentlemen most noted for wealth in New York are becoming somewhat conspicuous for age. William B. Astor is seventy-eight; A. T. Stewart, seventy; Vanderbilt, seventy-eight; Daniel Drew, seventy-one; Peter Cooper, eighty-one; George Law, seventy-three; William Cullen Bryant, seventy-seven, and James Gordon Bennett, seventy-seven. All except the last are still actively toiling in business harness.

AT the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, a little child was standing with her mother at the window, to see the procession go by. She made no remark until the Duke's horse was led by, the saddle empty, and the boots reversed in the stirrups, when she looked up into her mother's face and said, "Mamma, when we die will there be nothing left of us but our boots?"

So dense is the smoke from the burning forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, which covers Lake Huron and Lake Superior, that the steamer Arctic, the crack vessel of the Upper Lake trade, on her last trip down, was fifteen hours in finding Marquette after she was off that harbor by clock and compass. Such thick darkness did the smoke establish, that the steamers lamps were kept burning all day the same as at night.

WHILE the performance of "Don Juan" was progressing at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Seguin received the tidings—wholly unanticipated—of the death of Mrs. Jennie Frodsham, a married daughter, who perished a victim to the consequence of the Chicago disaster. Mrs. Seguin swooned on the receipt of the sad news, and was removed to her dwelling amid a general expression of sympathy.

THERE is a sensational rumor afloat in New York to the effect that certain insane Poles intended to assassinate the Grand Duke Alexis on his arrival at New York. At a meeting of Poles held on Saturday night, it was determined to watch these ugly customers, and the police have also been put upon their gnard. The report is an extremely improbable one.

ANOTHER effort to demostrate aerial navigation is soon to be made in Washington. The plans have been submitted to scientific men there and elsewhere, and have certainly awakened an interest, which is a tribute the demonstrator may regard as valuable. It is understood that movements are on foot to organize a company to give practical reality to the theory which has been consummated.

AN ex-Communist was lately arrested in Paris under curious circumstances. He had been a police magistrate under Commune. Being drunk he made his way to his old office, and, finding the magistrate absent, took his seat, and, as of old, commenced to hear and decide cases. The officers of the court humored the joke, recognizing their man, and when the magistrate arrived the unfortunate usurper was apprehended, and transferred to Versailles.

THE Alexis Ball in New York is to be something imposing. Bierstadt is decorating the Academy of Music for the occasion. The executive committee subscribed $20,000, and 1,000 tickets are to be sold to approved persons at $10 apiece. "The Grand Duke (we are told) is to be introduced to any number of aspiring young ladies, but he is to be allowed to choose all his own partners. This will do away with one cause of a good many heartburnings which have characterized previous gatherings of this sort.

THE last joke at the expense of the French society for the Protection of Animals is to the following effect: A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the President of the society and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings his weapon in the air, to the intense discomfiture of the President. "But where was the wolf?" inquires the latter; what has he done to you! "He has just devoured my wife," is the reply. The President reflects an instant and then says: "My friend I am of the opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

A STRANGE story if reported from Utica. A whole family has been poisoned by eating a cake in which had been put a teaspoonful of arsenic instead of soda, for the purpose of making it light. The wife, being out of soda, sent for some to a neighbor's, and, of course, supposing it to be what she sent for, used it for the purpose mentioned. Soon after partaking of their dinner, one after another of the family—seven in all—were taken to vomiting, with all the symptoms of being poisoned. Dr. Osborn of Sauquoit, was soon called in, who, thinking it not very serious, prescribed a little and left; but the family getting rapidly worse, sent for him again soon, and he thoroughly investigated the case, and testing the supposed soda, found it to be a deadly poison instead of an article of diet. Through the skilful management of Dr. Osborn, the family will probably recover.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

A SCOTT CLUB.

A large number of influential Democrats have spoken to us concerning the propriety of starting a "SCOTT Club" in this city, and suggested that a meeting be called for this purpose. As Pittsburgh was the first to present the name of this distinguished gentleman it would be proper for her to organize the Pioneer SCOTT Club, and we endorse the idea. As for ourselves we do not feel at liberty to call such a meeting, preferring that it should be done by a number of active Democrats, and therefore request those who are friendly to such a movement to leave their names at this office immediately, with a view to calling a general meeting for the purpose indicated.

We are informed that such a movement is already on foot in Philadelphia.

THE Boston *Post* says: THOMAS A SCOTT wields incalculable power.

THE Republican majority in the State for Auditor General is just the negro vote, as claimed by Radicals.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general result of the election in the State, there were many gratifying examples of devotion to principle and energetic labor among the Democracy—none more so than in Erie county, where the Radical majority was cut down to thirteen hundred, making it by far the smallest majority that there has been against the Democracy in that county for twenty years.

THE Chicago *Times* congratulates itself that the great disaster which befel that city, was not wholly unattended with blessings. It says that among the benefits "was that our people were saved the infliction of VICTORIA WOODHULL CLAFLIN, who was announced to lecture about these times." If all Chicago indulges in this belief, we rather fear that the female edition of DEMOSTHENES will hardly feel called upon to contribute of her means for the rebuilding of the city.

WILL Congress impeach ULYSSES S. GRANT for treason and other high crimes and misdemeanors in, declaring martial law and inaugurating and levying war against the people of the United States? The long list of Radical crimes has culminated at last under the lead of the HAYNAW of the Republic; a man who no longer deserves the respect of any American citizen, and to permit whom to occupy the Executive Chair one day after it assembles, will be an unpardonable crime on the part of Congress.

WE can answer for "James P. Barr, senior editor and proprietor of THE POST," that he does not now and never did own "a $10,000 share in the original speculation whereon the Park project is based," nor any share whatever, great or small, in the property alluded to, nor has any one connected with THE POST any such interest. We are sorry the Park project has suffered by the opposition of the *Commercial* through this misapprehension.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

With what reservations and by the aid of what technicalities the above is put forth, we of course cannot say. Hardly anything has been better understood since the Craft purchase was made, than that Mr. James P. Barr, among others, was assigned a share, and that he with them thereby became interested in the Park project. We were not particularly questioning the transaction, only that he should be engaged in scheme that would cost the city a million or more, while he was manifesting so much horror over the City Hall. But it appears that our neighbor's zeal in his paper, in the lobbies of the Council chamber and the streets, for the Park project has been purely patriotic—a patriotism which he has curiously inbibed since he opposed the Park scheme three years ago, which would ultimately not have cost the city a dollar for the ground! A strange conversion! We fear that our neighbor has studied too long in the school of Tammany. He talks for all the world like the immaculate Boss Tweed.—*Commercial.*

If our denial does not cover and include all technicalities and reservations, we have failed to comprehend the meaning of words. Since the editor of the *Commercial*, has chosen to point to us by name, we shall return the compliment, and state, that so anxious was Mr. BRIGHAM about our private affairs some time ago, that he enquired from one of the owners of the CRAFT property, whether we were interested or not, and was then assured we had no interest whatever in the purchase. He has not chosen to accept the word of that gentleman, nor our full and complete denial, but endeavors to convey the impression that we still hold an interest, and avoid stating so through the aid of "technicalities and reservations." Mr. BRIGHAM don't usually trust to street rumor or reporters, when making charges of a personal nature, and we must say we are a little astonished to find him shrink, from a square admission that he was mistaken in this instance. We are prepared to discuss the Park project upon its merits.

T. A. SCOTT.

The Republican papers assume that T. A. SCOTT would not accept the nomination for President at the hands of the Democracy. They admit he could carry Pennsylvania, and is in every respect fit for the place, but they are confident that he will decline. We are authorized to state that he will not decline, but will leave the subject where it belongs—to the people. SCOTT clubs are now in order.

SCOTT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The suggestion of the name of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency, has commanded attention in all the political circles of the country. The Radical managers at first buoyed themselves up with the idea that Colonel SCOTT would not accept the Democratic nomination, and said a great many fine things in his behalf. But now that he places the matter in the hands of the people as to whether they shall select him as their standard bearer to save the Republic from the mad designs of the Radical destructives, who each day more clearly betray their intentions,—we shall expect to hear them denounce him in the most unlimited manner, and invent every possible and malicious fabrication to his prejudice. But it will avail them nothing. The bare suggestion of Colonel SCOTT's name has struck a chord in the popular heart, which will not cease to vibrate until the destinies of the country are placed fully in his keeping.

Since his name was first suggested in these columns in connection with the Presidency, we are in receipt of a large number of letters from leading Democrats in all parts of the Union, which pretty clearly indicate the spirit in which it has been received. Though these letters are generally of a private character, and not especially intended for publication, we are permitted to make the following extracts, which give a correct idea of the whole:

FROM THE BUCKEYE CAPITAL.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 21, 1871.

Editors Pittsburgh Post: The nomination of THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency is the most fitting one that could be made. His recognized executive ability and great personal popularity cannot fail to make him more than a match for GRANT or or any other Radical candidate that may be nominated. I agree with you that the first requisite for success is to have a candidate for whom Pennsylvania is sure in advance. No one will for a moment doubt MR. SCOTT'S ability to carry the State by an overwhelming majority. In addition to this he possesses every qualification for the position. * * * With such a man as THOMAS A. SCOTT at the head of the ticket, there is no reason why the Radical majority of Ohio cannot be overcome in 1872.

A VIRGINIAN'S OPINION.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 22, 1871.

* * * * * Colonel SCOTT is the man for the Democracy to nominate. My only fear is that his business engagements may induce him to forego the contest—but I trust that THE POST has spoken advisedly with regard to his nomination. It is to some man like Col SCOTT that Virginia and the South look for disenthrallment from the present Radical oligarchy. Virginia will only be too glad to honor him with her electoral vote. She knows him and appreciates his sterling qualities.

WHAT A CINCINNATIAN THINKS.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21, 1871.

COL. J. P. BARR: I must confess that I was a little surprised to see the name of MR. THOMAS A. SCOTT brought forward for the Presidency. * * * However, on reflection, I fully admit the cogency of your reasoning. Pennsylvania must be carried for the Democratic candidate. MR. SCOTT is the man to carry it. This fact conceded practically settles the question of the Presidency. Not only do I believe that he can carry Pennsylvania, and with it the majority in the Electoral College, but that he properly represents the Democratic idea of national government. We must do something to save the government. * * * * * Give us THOMAS A. SCOTT and the right sort of a platform, and no man need despair of the Republic.

ANOTHER CINCINNATIAN'S VIEW.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23, 1871.

* * * * * * * * I cordially agree in the nomination of Colonel SCOTT and for the precise reasons urged in THE POST, viz: That it insures the State of Pennsylvania beyond doubt for the Democratic candidate. But I doubt the wisdom of bringing him forward at so early a day. I trust, however, that this fact may not mar his chances for the nomination—for once nominated he cannot fail to be elected.

WHAT CHICAGO SAYS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1871.

Editor Post:—We are in no mood at present to enter largely upon the discussion of political subjects. The suggestion, by you, of the name of THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency cannot fail to attract marked attention even here amid the desolation of our burned city. Will he accept? That is the only question. If he does, that at once disposes of Pennsylvania and the Presidential question. GRANT will stand no chance. * * * * * * Set the West and the Northwest down for the candidate that Pennsylvania has named. The Keystone must save, as it has sustained, the arch.

Hastily Yours.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23, 1871.

FRIEND BARR:—You are right. Pennsylvania must decide the Presidential contest, and THOMAS A. SCOTT is the man to see that she decides it on the right side. Give the Democracy such a man as a candidate for the Presidency, and GRANT'S relations will begin to look for situations outside the circle of government patronage.

WHAT A REPUBLICAN THINKS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Oct. 19, 1871.

Editor Post—

MY DEAR SIR:—Having noticed the enclosed telegram to the Press, I would, as an old Republican and Western politician, suggests that MR. SCOTT or any good man of executive ability can be elected President in 1872, provided he can get before the country without a "Hard Shell" platform, in other words without any platform. Governor BROWN, of Missouri, seems just now most likely to be taken up by the opposition. If a convention is called by them your State would not likely agree with the Western States on the Tariff plank. If the opposition went in convention they should be very careful to keep the Southern *Ku Klux's* well in the back seats. They ought not to put in an appearance. Treat them ever so rudely. They will not vote with the opposition. Governor BROWN is strong in Missouri and very popular in the West. His election would not be a complete Democratic victory. He would accept all the amendments to the constitution, and would not tolerate violence in any part of the country towards any class of people. I have been out of the way of politics for some years, am an old friend of MR. LINCOLN, supported President GRANT, but would gladly support a good statesman for his place. These are my views of the situation in haste and in confidence.

Very Truly Yours,
M—— ——

NEW YORK ALL RIGHT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 1871.

* * * * * A careful perusal of THE POST'S editorial of the 19th inst., fully impresses me with the wisdom of Col. T. A. SCOTT'S nomination. Since intelligent politicians of both parties admit that Pennsylvania decides the Presidential election, the Democratic candidate should be able to carry it beyond any reasonable question. That Col. SCOTT can do this is the general opinion of all thinking men. * * * * * * * * *

THE VOICE OF THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22.

Editors Pittsburgh Post—You have hit the nail on the head. THOMAS A. SCOTT is the man for the people to elect. The people of the South can support him with consistency and confidence alike. He would have no real opposition in this State. THOMAS A. SCOTT and a Constitutional Government will prove a battle cry that will sweep the entire South.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1871.

To the Editors of The Post—The name of Col. T. A. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, in connection with the Presidency, is creating a most profound sensation in all the political circles in this city. At the White House it fell like a bomb shell. With SCOTT as the Democratic standard bearer, GRANT and his friends would concede him Pennsylvania in advance. The Democratic Congressmen and politicians now in the city regard the nomination with favor. Southern men, speak of him in the warmest terms.

ORRIS.

LET HIM BE IMPEACHED.

The first duty that Congress should discharge when it assembles in December, is the impeachment and trial of General GRANT. His utter unfitness for the office has long been recognized by the thinking men of all parties; but the largest number have regarded him only as a negative evil. But now they have discovered their mistake, and find that although he is scarcely one remove from imbecility, he is nevertheless the instrument by which may be wrought the most serious injury.

When Senator SUMNER, last winter, from his place in the Senate denounced GRANT as a usurper and the chief of the Ku Klux, he knew his man, and refused to be blinded by partisan prejudice to the fact that GRANT would hesitate at nothing, to satiate his ambitious projects. While we disagree with Mr. SUMNER in all of his political tenets, and consider him the exponent of dangerous political dogmas, we frankly concede that he is open and honest in his convictions. It now devolves upon Senator SUMNER to make good his past professions of devotion to a constitutional government.

If we mistake not, Congress is about to learn one lesson, viz; that its own existence as one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government depends upon the impeachment and removal of President GRANT. That he intends to usurp the war and treaty-making power, not only as regards foreign nations, but matters pertaining to the home government, can no longer be doubted. One or two more steps in the direction of supreme power, and he will disperse Congress with his bayonets whenever it dares to act in contravention of his imperial will.

He has already construed the Ku Klux bill to suit his own purposes. His proclamation of martial law is in defiance of the letter and spirit of the law, and could be applied to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, with as much propriety, as to Marion county, South Carolina, where the people awoke a week ago to the fact that they had no one under the sun to appeal to except an absolute military despot, who despises both law and justice and tramples liberty under his feet with as much contempt as though he was the Sultan of Turkey and not the President of the United States. If peaceable citizens in one part of the country are to be placed under the operations of martial law, what is to protect them from the same fate in others? Nothing; absolutely nothing. Under the construction placed by the President upon the Ku Klux bill, every citizen of the United States is liable to seizure, imprisonment or death, in defiance of law and Constitution, if ULYSSES S. GRANT, the military tyrant and upstart despot, wills it.

In this condition he has placed the people of Marion county, South Carolina, who according to every iota of authority were the most peaceable and law-abiding people in the State. Notwithstanding they are American citizens, guilty of no crime whatever, they are deprived of protection, law and liberty and have a lease upon their lives, hinging only upon the uncertain tenure of the whims of an irresponsible despot, working through his tools, whose fiat of death is carried into execution by the drum tap and the crack of the rifle.

What an extraordinary spectacle is this to behold in this country of boasted liberty and representative government. Less than four years ago, ANDREW JOHNSON came near being deposed from the Executive Chair for removing one of his clerks. This was called *usurpation.* To-day ULYSSES S. GRANT defies every prohibition of the Constitution, strikes down every guaranty in the bill of rights, annihilates law and courts of justice, declares himself absolute ruler of a portion of the country, and makes the lives of thousands of American citizens solely dependent upon the pen scrawl of his recreant right hand, that wields a scepter more despotic than any other tyrant in the world would dare to exercise. With all this before it, can Congress hesitate a moment to impeach and depose ULYSSES S. GRANT?

THOMAS A. SCOTT has been importuned by some office-holders under GRANT to decline. He won't do it.

SCOTT AND THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

(From the Harrisburg Patriot.)

The Pittsburgh POST vigorously presents the claims of Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT as the Democratic candidate for President, and insists on a sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to render citizens of foreign birth eligible to the Presidency. But why urge a Sixteenth Amendment of that sort, and run MR. SCOTT, a Pennsylvania native, for President? Ah! We see. We did not consider that THE POST'S programme is to put CARL SCHURZ, FRANK SIGEL or O'DONOVAN ROSSA on the ticket with SCOTT for Vice President. How would SCOTT and SCHURZ do, one to keep the government within its constitutional moorings, and the other develop her immense material resources?

There is abundance of time for THE POST to push the amendment, and secure its ratification before the next national nominating convention. As soon as Congress shall meet in December the amendment can be carried with little trouble. Some of the New England members, some of the carpet baggers, and a few Know Nothings from Pennsylvania would oppose it, but it would, nevertheless, receive a two-third vote. It could be submitted to most of the States as soon as passed in Congress, as most of their legislatures will meet this winter. The amendment, if taken up in earnest, could be passed, ratified by three-fourths of the States, and proclaimed by the President before the first of May next. Know Nothing Rhode Island, and two or three other New England States, and the carpet bag legislatures of the South would resist, but their opposition could not defeat the measure. As the fifteenth amendment gives the native negroes an advantage over foreign born citizens in making them eligible to the Presidency, it is not likely that they would give up this distinction without a struggle. Still there are enough States without those that are controlled by carpet bag legislatures. The Know Nothings may take foolish alarm at the proposition, but it should not be postponed on their account. By vigorous exertion the amendment can be pushed through in time for the Convention. Now that the negro has a ballot, and is eligible to the Presidency, it is an insult to our citizens of foreign birth to retain the unnecessary and invidious distinction against them in the constitution. We expect THE POST will do some vigorous and effective work for its amendment and its candidate.

HONESTY IN OFFICE.

Indisputable Radical authority goes to show that the incumbent of the most valuable and powerful office in the United States—speaking in a pecuniary sense—is one of the most corrupt men in the country. The same sources also furnish the proof that this same man is the bosom friend of President GRANT, and that he obtained his office by undisguised bribery, and holds it in defiance of public decency. We refer to Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of the port of New York. Marshal MURRAY, of New York, recently made some damaging charges against Mr. MURPHY, and proposed to waive all ceremony and legal formulas, and let Mr. MURPHY go into court and defend himself against them. The *Tribune* reminds MURPHY that Marshal MURRAY uses the following language:

I made grave and serious charges against Thomas Murphy, involving his moral honesty and his political standing and integrity. The charges implicate him in acts which amount to crime against the law, and outrage against humanity. If they were not true, I have been guilty of a crime in making them, and am amenable to the laws of the land. If Mr. Murphy has the courage to bring me into a court of justice—that I may have an opportunity of proving the truth of those charges by legal evidence—we both shall have to submit the question to a jury of twelve men. I have not the slightest hesitation in submitting myself to that ordeal, *and will facilitate the tardy operation of the law, by giving a written stipulation to waive the usual twenty days in which to answer, and will serve my answer upon him in twenty-four hours after the service of his complaint upon me, and will be ready to proceed to trial on three days' notice after issue is joined. Or, if he prefers to proceed against me criminally, I will give a like stipulation* to waive the usual preliminary examination before a magistrate, and give the required bail, in order that the case may go before a Grand Jury immediately; and I will be ready to proceed to trial on three days' notice after the indictment is filed.

Marshal MURRAY certainly is very considerate in allowing MURPHY so fair a chance to clear his character. But as yet, MURPHY declines to avail himself of it. In the meantime he controls the administration of Gen. GRANT, and makes corruption popular in administration circles. What wonder the smaller fry indulge in malfeasance in office, when the Tritons gorge themselves on garbage and corruption, and sun themselves in the smiles of the President?

THE alarm in France concerning a rising of the BONAPARTISTS seems to be wide-spread. Whether the BONAPARTISTS inaugurate a revolution or not, is perhaps a matter of doubt, but that a revolution of the present government will shortly take place, is almost morally certain. France is hardly prepared for a Republic, and the political weakness of the THIERS party, does not better the situation to any great extent.

WE don't like to be considered cruel, but the late parade of chickens by THE POST on the Texas election certainly needs to be explained. What was the Democratic majority? Let us have the figures, neighbor.—*Gazette, Oct.* 18.

At that time we said that the Democratic majority was about 40,000, but the *Gazette* professed to have better information. We have waited patiently ever since to see its figures. "We don't like to be considered cruel," but we do insist that the *Gazette* should give some reasonable explanation for its otherwise unaccountable braying. "Let us have the figures, neighbor."

THE best thing that the Police Convention in St. Louis could do would be to hit upon some means to reform the Detective Service. As it is at present organized, it is about as great a hindrance to the proper course of law as exists in the country. Something ought to be done to do away with its inefficiency in most of our large cities.

THE BALTIMORE BANQUET.

The Baltimore banquet is over, the guests have returned, and Pittsburgh is left to its reflections. Whether they are pleasant or otherwise, is perhaps a matter of grave doubt. Ten days before the proposed excursion, we favored its postponement, in consideration of the great calamity that had befallen the country. Councils paid but little heed to our suggestion although the public universally approved it.

All accounts agree that the conduct of many of the participants was disgraceful to the last degree. Connected with the excursion were many of our best citizens, and it must have been humiliating to them to have witnessed the conduct of those who did not represent Pittsburgh nor any of her interests and industries, but were simply bummers and a disgrace to the city. The banquets given by Pittsburgh to Baltimore and by Baltimore to Pittsburgh, demonstrate that free blows given by City Councils are generally disgraceful affairs, in which the mob put decent men to shame.

Had any of the industries of our city—the iron or glass men—the manufacturers, steamboat men, or the Board of Trade, or any other particular interest given a banquet, true representative men would have been selected. But when run by Councils, it degenerates practically into a party affair and becomes simply a spree. Then it is no trouble for ward politicians, and roughs to get in and play a conspicuous part, to the utter disgrace of the respectable portion of community. This was noticably the case in the two banquets to which we refer, and our best citizens who participated feel it keenly and to their sorrow.

Gentlemen of respectability who participated in the excursion and banquet, describe the scenes as outrageous, and too unbecoming even to be published. Hereafter let us have no more of these promiscuous jamborees which never fail to reflect discredit upon the cities engaging in them. When we propose to give an exhibition of our industrial and business interests let our business men give it properly, and not permit Councils with their following of ward politicians to turn it into a disgraceful riot.

INDIGNANT.

The "oldest" in a fit of virtuous indignation denounces as a copperheadish Free Trade Viper, the Davenport *Democrat*, and that it is nursed and patronized by Pittsburgh manufacturers and gives their names as follows:

Pittsburgh Steel Works, Anderson & Woods.
Sheffield Steel Works, Singer, Nimick & Co.
Birmingham Tool Works, Klien, Logan & Co.
W. P. Townsend & Co., Wire and Rivets.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co., Union Rolling Mill.
Adams & Co., Glass.
Livingston & Co., Castings.
Ihmsen & Sons, Glass.
Challiner, Hogan & Co., Glass.
Pittsburgh Bolt Company.
Cunningham, Ihmsen & Co., Glass.
Wm. McCully & Co., Glass.
Richards & Hartley, Glass.
Dithridge & Son, Glass.
Shoenberger & Co., Iron, &c.
Plunkett & Co., Glass.
J. Schoonmaker & Son, White Lead: and others.

Not satisfied with abusing a poor newspaper, it turns its batteries upon the above named parties for not sustaining home industry, by which is meant filling the impoverished columns of the *Gazette*, with advertisements. This looks very like blackmailing. Just hear its wail:

We might add that more of these home manufacturers who thus by their patronage help to keep alive, and render capable of mischief such free trade organs as the Davenport *Democrat*, rarely contribute a dollar by way of advertising patronage to sustain the Press of this city, upon which almost alone devolves the duty—always faithfully performed—of advocating and defending the interests of our local industries, in Congress and elsewhere throughout the country, the voice and the wishes of Pittsburgh, are looked for in her Press and yet the patronage and encouragement due to it from the manufacturers, is expended abroad upon papers whose course and policy if successful, would be utterly disastrous to their best interests.

Now this is to notify Messrs SHOENBERGER, SINGER NIMICK, & Co., ANDERSON & WOODS, and others, that unless they advertise in the *Gazette* the Tariff will be repealed and their houses fail for want of trade. If it is a crime for Pittsburgh manufacturers to advertise in Western papers, which represent the opinions of their people on the Tariff question, is it not a great offence to sell to free traders. If all accounts be true, the great cereal region of the Mississippi Valley, is opposed to a tariff, and favors free trade or at least what is termed free trade by such folks as control the *Gazette*. Yet there reside, all the customers for Pittsburgh products, coal, iron, steel, glass, tools and the other things which go to make up our great industries. Even free trade rebels in the South, buy largely, and our good loyal Republican friends have never refused to take their money. This is considered a mortal offence by the statesmen of the *Gazette* who take a broad view of the situation, and would have the manufacturers of Pittsburgh sell all their products at home and fill the attenuated columns of that sheet with display advertisements. Our manufacturers in availing themselves of the columns of newspapers in the vicinity of their customers, don't ask what their notions may be in reference to tariffs, any more than they question their customers in relation to their politics or religion, they want to sell their goods and they take the ordinary and sensible way to do it.

If the *Gazette* feels that it is going under for want of support, let it pass around the hat and plead charity. The story has been told before.

THE COMING MAN.

Thomas A. Scott for Preside

The following editorial appears in y terday's issue of that staunch Dem cratic journal, the Cincinnati *Enquir*

We publish elsewhere the article from the Pi burgh POST in favor of Thomas A. Scott, the Pr ident of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for next Presidency of the United States. THE P is the most influential and able Democratic paper Pennsylvania, and its political views are always titled to the most respectful consideration. It is dispensable that some man should be selected w can carry Pennsylvania. No President of United States was ever elected without her vo She never cast her suffrage for any man who was elected. The moral influence of her great vote the October State election is always decisive of a indicates the result. Have our friends of T POST any assurance that if Colonel Scott was m a candidate for President he would not decline honor?

In reply to the above we have only say that Col. SCOTT has not sought, n will he seek, a nomination; but if te dered him he will not decline. In th case the office seeks the man. We wou be pleased to have the wide and influe tial support of so able a journal as t *Enquirer* in our efforts to nominate man who can carry Pennsylvania, an as we honestly and firmly believe, a m jority of the electors. What say you?

AT the recent election in Texas it is s that the Germans voted largely, in som localities almost unanimously, for th Democratic candidates for Congressme In Fayette county, where there are man Germans, the white vote was nearly unan imous for HANCOCK, the Democratic can didate. In Comal county, containing th large and flourishing German settlemen of Newbraunfels, HANCOCK was 140 ahea —"the noble Germans," as the San An tonio *Herald* remarks, "going for him al most *en masse.*" Two years ago Fayett county gave DEGENER, the Republican candidate, more than 900 majority; now i gives nearly 800 against him—showing a change of 1,700 votes. In commenting upon these reports the St. Louis *Republican* says: "Facts like these prove that Senator SCHURZ'S generous views are shared by his countrymen in regions far distant from the state which he represents. The Germans of Texas have been Republicans, and they are Republicans still; we have no authority for saying that they have joined the Democratic party; but one thing is certain; they are no longer adherents of the proscriptive party that rules in Texas and at Washington city. They have aided to inflict a similar defeat on Radicalism in Texas to that which their countrymen aided to inflict on it in Missouri.

THE Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, Radical, says: "No wonder the Republicans of Massachusetts prefer to manage their own affairs than to have it done at Washington. If the nominations made at Washington had all proved of the best character, there might be some logic in extending the power of the administration to the appointment of all the candidates for State, city and county offices. The Republicans of Wisconsin are now running a ticket appointed at Washington. Perhaps that is not a proof of the unfitness of the ticket, but we do not like that kind of interference here more than in Massachusetts, even though the appointees should happen to be our choice. If the accusation made by the New York *Tribune* against Collector MURPHY have good foundation, the administration will have all it can do to take care of its legitimate appointments without extending them to State tickets. General GRANT should bear in mind that it is no longer treason to withhold support from the nominations of a party. Republicans as well as Democrats, find that all men who get nominations and are elected are not worthy, or even honest."

THE Roumanian question, which seemed so threatening, has at last been settled. Dr. STROUSBERG and his fellow-contractors for the Roumanian railroads, frightened by the criminal proceedings begun against them in Prussia, have consented to pay the coupons now due, and the Roumanian government has proposed a plan for the gradual payment of the principal, which Prince BISMARCK and Count BEUST approve. While the creditors of Roumania are well pleased by the settlement, the people are utterly dissatisfied with it. They wanted the whole debt repudiated, and they censure their Hospodar for yielding to the menaces of Germany and Austria. Prince CHARLES, indeed, is more unpopular than ever, and may abdicate his throne at any time. In that event the Sultan will probably appoint his successor, and support his authority with the Turkish army.

A LIBEL suit, in which rival newspapers were plaintiff and defendant, has been decided in Bristol, England. The Western *Morning News* charged that the *Daily Mercury* made up its columns of borrowed advertisements inserted without orders, and then tried to collect payment for them. Thereupon the *Mercury* sued the *News* for libel, and the jury awarded £400 damages to Mr. LATIMER, the *Mercury*; the Judge charged that the libel on the paper must be a libel upon somebody, and that somebody was very naturally the proprietor.

IT appears that in consequence of the extraordinary demand for dry goods to replace the stock destroyed by the Chicago fire, prices in materials of this description will be put up in the New York market. The auction sales in dry goods in that city have already been sensibly affected. The *Independent* equally good authority on dry goods and theology, says that there is no surplus in New York to meet the demand from Chicago.

IT is reported that Postmaster General CRESSWELL is seriously implicated in the great whisky frauds at Baltimore, and that the administration is making desperate efforts to prevent unpleasant revelations.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL VOTE.

Below we give the official vote in Pennsylvania on the 10th inst., as filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

COUNTIES.	1871. AUD. GEN. McCANDLESS, Dem.	AUD. GEN. Stanton, Rad.	SUR. GEN. COOPER, Dem.	SUR. GEN. Heath, Rad.	1869. GOVERNOR PACKER, Dem.	GOVERNOR Geary, Rad.
Adams	3035	2401	3034	2403	3099	2922
Allegheny	11134	14708	8500	17819	13301	17838
Armstrong	3144	3515	3135	3517	3079	3429
Beaver	2523	2891	2524	3006	2402	3096
Bedford	2832	2819	2822	2820	2852	2485
Berks	11137	5306	11124	5361	13531	6971
Blair	2833	3082	2832	3082	2773	3184
Bradford	3067	5737	3069	5750	3686	6653
Bucks	6945	6902	6939	6916	7061	6566
Butler	2885	3052	2889	3089	2904	3250
Cambria	2029	2284	2007	2283	3187	2539
Cameron	439	389	438	390	423	474
Carbon	2166	1935	2168	1920	2025	1940
Center	3471	2978	3470	2975	3464	3102
Chester	8053	7308	8041	7307	6145	8230
Clarion	2511	1443	2512	1442	2831	1785
Clearfield	2744	1441	2739	1445	3015	1799
Clinton	2139	1616	2139	1617	2509	1830
Columbia	3282	1506	3280	1507	3714	1845
Crawford	4133	5172	4223	5167	4865	6107
Cumberland	4308	3001	4278	4408	4428	3514
Dauphin	4134	5388	4065	5480	4328	5660
Delaware	2130	3737	2126	3750	2205	3532
Elk	967	568	967	568	968	475
Erie	3960	4284	3964	4285	4338	6408
Fayette	3864	2961	3858	2939	4529	3240
Forrest	411	1406	4012	1406	262	593
Franklin	1114	777	1111	782	4001	3038
Fulton	218	254	217	254	1006	680
Greene	2841	1376	2851	1375	2992	1542
Huntingdon	2326	3140	2322	3145	2308	2825
Indiana	2169	4348	2154	4338	2070	4002
Jefferson	1785	1806	1786	1807	2039	1967
Juniata	1647	1294	1650	1294	1642	1254
Lancaster	9648	1070	9635	10767	8316	13894
Lawrence	1288	2402	1406	2214	1402	3217
Lebanon	2296	3666	2296	3685	2699	4457
Lehigh	5635	4420	5627	4435	6161	6555
Luzerne	10551	9106	10621	9102	9896	8800
Lycoming	4406	2886	4376	2899	4567	4053
McKean	751	903	748	906	696	880
Mercer	3225	4741	3197	4693	3785	4529
Mifflin	1706	1706	1706	1715	1702	1640
Monroe	2503	735	2586	739	2962	939
Montgomery	7315	6551	7324	6567	8447	7303
Montour	1396	1020	1370	1274	1555	1068
Northam'ton	6102	3288	6056	3292	7449	4024
Northumb'd	3747	4014	3697	4016	4400	3497
Perry	2497	2478	2495	2482	2808	2439
Philadelphia	50511	62005	50306	62346	66502	51202
Pike	1013	249	1013	349	454	337
Potter	788	1370	787	1346	798	1394
Schuylkill	8470	6993	8462	6991	8901	7802
Snyder	1391	1755	1377	1749	1319	1719
Somerset	1877	3057	1876	3055	1700	2949
Sullivan	706	407	706	406	759	405
Susquehanna	2457	3555	2458	3564	2982	4064
Tioga	1741	3012	1741	3015	1925	4395
Union	1432	1025	1429	1021	1207	1786
Venango	3154	3722	3106	3724	3241	3907
Warren	1627	2128	1622	2188	1679	2430
Washington	4888	4854	4894	4857	4632	4476
Wayne	2296	2081	2400	2077	2715	2275
Westmoreland	6041	4706	6030	4725	6190	4803
Wyoming	1046	1381	1045	1388	1186	1492
York	7196	5701	7199	5703	8328	5345
Total vote	280509	282099	280735	287105	283056	280552
		280509		280735		283056
Rep. maj.		1400		2370		4504

Spangler, the Temperance candidate for Auditor General, received 3,175 votes; Wheeler, for Surveyor General, on the same ticket, 3,012 votes.

The total vote for a Constitutional Convention was 332,231; against, 72,073; majority in favor of Convention, 260,158.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Table of Majorities for Auditor General.

Democratic. Counties. McCandless.		*Republican.* Counties. Stanton.	
Adams	544	Allegheny	3,664
Bedford	13	Armstrong	371
Berks	5,831	Beaver	468
Bucks	41	Blair	549
Cambria	735	Bradford	2,670
Carbon	231	Butler	207
Centre	492	Cameron	50
Clarion	1,068	Chester	3,255
Clearfield	1,303	Crawford	959
Clinton	523	Dauphin	1,249
Columbia	1,776	Delaware	1,607
Cumberland	467	Erie	1,318
Elk	399	Forest	36
Fayette	943	Franklin	395
Fulton	337	Huntingdon	751
Greene	1,478	Indiana	2,179
Juniata	353	Jefferson	81
Lehigh	1,215	Lancaster	4,695
Luzerne	1,485	Lawrence	1,144
Lycoming	420	Lebanon	1,280
Mifflin	80	McKean	152
Monroe	1,858	Mercer	816
Montgomery	764	Northumb'nd	298
Montour	340	Philadelphia	11,494
Northampton	2,854	Potter	562
Perry	19	Snyder	364
Pike	764	Somerset	1,188
Schuylkill	1,506	Susquehanna	1,098
Sullivan	299	Tioga	1,871
Washington	34	Union	681
Wayne	315	Venango	568
Westmoreland	1,335	Warren	501
Wyoming	165		
York	1,495	Total	45,921
Total	31,482		
Majority for Stanton			14,439

THE question as to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands formerly one of much interest in national politics, has at last been settled. The Radicals have given away all the public lands; the Government has none to sell worth having, and there are, of course, no proceeds to distribute. Thus do the fearless law givers of the Republican party cut the Gordian knot, and solve at once grave questions that had puzzled our earlier statesmen for many years.—*Wash. Patriot.*

THE Chicago *Republican* gives notice that "The entire list of our daily and weekly subscribers having been consumed in the late fire we will take it as a favor if our exchanges will announce the fact and request parties having paid their subscription to either edition to notify us, stating as nearly as possible the date of expiration of same, amount paid, &c. This is the only way in which we hope to collect these valuable lists and thus keep faith with our subscribers, which it is our intention and anxious desire to do. Our weekly edition will be issued as soon practicable."

All that BRIDGET wants to increase her receipts is for some fool to tread on her coat tail.

DEATH ON THE DEEP.

An English Vessel Founders with All on Board.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The bark Noske, from Glasgow, arrived here today, and reports that on September 18th, in latitude 36, longitude 47, she picked up a boat containing the second mate and four seamen of the English bark Lord Stanley, from Liverpool for Gasper Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence. They had left her in a sinking condition twenty hours previous. The captain, first mate and nine men refused to leave her. She probably foundered with all on board.

Thursday, the 30th of November, is appointed a day of Thanksgiving in New Hampshire.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.

New York Forests on Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—Extensive fires prevail in the swamps and woods of Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genessee, Wayne and Seneca counties. The wind has been blowing a perfect gale since yesterday morning, and much uneasiness is felt throughout the burning district. The smoke obscures the sun to such an extent that lights have to be used in buildings today, in this city. Reports are constantly coming in of fires in all directions.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 23—About three acres of forest known as the Chestnut Ridge, near this city, were burned yesterday. The flames were subdued by the united labors of the people of the neighborhood.

The Montezuma marshes have been burning for several days. These marshes are two miles wide, and about twelve miles in length.

TROY, N. Y., October 23.—The Shaket settlement, about six miles from here are on fire, and it is feared considerable damage will be done.

RONDOUT, N. Y., October 23.—A large fire is raging in Shawangunk Mountains, near Port Hixon. Several hundred acres have already burned over.

A large fire is ranging in the woods at Flatbush, near Rondout.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—This city is completely enveloped in smoke. Reports are constantly arriving of fires raging in the woods throughout the country. Two farm houses and other buildings, near Walworth, Wayne county, are reported burned. Several houses, straw and hay stacks, with the large woods opposite Seneca Point, Canandaigua Lake, were burned to-day. It is also reported that several men have been burned to death. A rumor comes from Albion, that the Prussian settlement of North Albion, Orleans county, was burned to-day. The wind has subsided this evening. The country is very dry, and there is no hope of the fires being extinguished until heavy rains occur.

Conflagrations Elsewhere.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—The grain warehouse of Glenmont, Wisconsin, was burned on Saturday night. Loss six thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The grist mill of Whitney Bros., at Glassboro, New Jersey, was burned on Saturday night. Loss $20,000: insured.

LITTLE ROCK, October 23.—A drug store and an adjoining building were burnt at Augusta, across the river from this place on Saturday. A man named Chas. Summers was burned to death. Loss $4,000.

DETROIT, October 23.—The high wind has rekindled the fire in the woods on the military reservation, near Port Huron, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of that city.

BRADFORD, Ont., October 23.—Thompson, Smith & Co's new lumber mill, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Twenty Miles of Forest in Flames.

NEW YORK, October 24.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says that the woods six miles above, between La Salle and Towanda, had been on fire all day yesterday. The woods cover an area of about twenty miles.

One Thousand Acres Laid Waste

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 24.—The reports show that fires raged with unusual violence yesterday. The dwelling house and buildings of Supervisor Hampton, in Livingston county, were burned. There is little wind to-day. The city is free of smoke. About a thousand acres were burned over Orleans county. Rain is needed.

In Troy.

TROY, N. Y., October 24.—The storehouse of the Troy Gas Company burned to-day, with a large quantity of coal. Loss $20,000.

In Ulster County.

POKEEPSIE, N. Y., October 24.—The mountains and forests in Ulster county, are burning. The Flatbush fires have been extinguished, but the Shawangunk mountains are still on fire.

Wisconsin Woods Again on Fire.

MILWAUKEE, October 24.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Beloit, Wisconsin, says there are large fires in the woods, seven miles east of there, Barns, stocks &c., were burned near Rascor, yesterday. Other fires are reported. The city is filled with dense smoke.

Pennsylvania Forests on Fire.

HARRISBURG, October 24.—The mountains above Dauphin have been on fire since Friday last. The operator at Dauphin reports that the fire extends two miles from the river, and the entire breadth of the mountain. The country surrounding is shrouded in smoke.

What is Needed by the Destitute People in Wisconsin and Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, October 25.—The relief Committee for the Northwestern sufferers by the late fires, desire to say to the generous public, that the supply of men and boys' clothing now at this point, and on the way for the sufferers, in the burnt district of Wisconsin and the adjacent portions of Michigan, is ample for present wants. Heavy and warm clothing for woman and children is still needed, especially undergarments. The essential thing required is money with which to purchase provisions, material, tools and implements for building houses, barns, shops and mills, and for buying horses, oxen, hay and feed. From fifteen hundred to two thousand families are to be housed, fed and clothed until the next harvest, from the supply which must come chiefly from this committee.

The money may be sent to Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer.

[NOTE.—Country newspapers please copy.]

The Forest Fires in New York Still Raging.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A special from Niagara Falls states that the woods in the Tamarack swamp, seven miles southeast of Lockport, have been burning since Monday. A number of houses, barns, crop and stock have been destroyed. It is feared that the fire will spread to Bavaria The farmers are fleeing with their stock and furniture.

The fire East of Albion is reported as having been subdued, but another broke out five miles north of that place. The loss since Sunday at Albion amounts to fifty thousand dollars. Ten houses, two flour mills, and fifteen hundred cords of wood were burned.

A special from Washington states that information received there reports large fires in the woods radiating in all directions from the Cumberland mountains, which are enveloped in smoke, to South Kittery. Other mountain ranges in that section are subject to frequent fires, which often do immense damage. The bituminous coal fields are threatened.

THE LIVONIA'S LUCK.

Badly Beaten Again by the Sappho.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The Sappho was chosen again to sail against the Livonia in to-day,s race. The Sappho jibbed to pay off and lost seven minutes. At the start the Livonia was ahead fully half a mile, the Sappho however gained steadily. There was a lively breeze, and pleasant weather. The betting was in favor of the Sappho.

The Sappho reached the home stake boat at four o'clock, and the Livonia twenty-five minutes later—about five miles behind.

Particulars of the Contest.

The contest between Ashbury's yacht Livonia, and the representative yacht of the New York Club, for the America's cup, ended to-day in a brilliant victory for the Sappho, which sailed again against the English yacht. At 11:21 A. M. the signal was given to start, the race being over the Regatta Course of the New York Yacht Club. The Livonia got easily away, and was fully a mile ahead, when the Sappho gradually gained on the English yacht, and passed Southwest Spit buoy at 12 hours 15 min. 12 sec. P. M.—1 minute and 46 seconds ahead. The Sappho rounded the light-ship at 1 hour 32 min. 58 sec., and the Livonia at 1 hour, 45 min. 22 sec.

Both boats tacked several times from the light ship to Southwest Spit buoy, on the return the Sappho still gaining. A freshening breeze sprung up very favorable to the Sappho, and she fast sailed away from her competitor. She round the flag boat, winning the stake at 3h, 59min, 5 sec, and the Livonia did not get up till 4 h, 25 min, 41 sec. The actual time of race—Sappho, 4 h, 38 min, 5 sec. Livonia —4 h, 4 min, 41 sec. Corrected time—Sappho, 4 h, 46 min, 17 sec. Livonia—5 h, 11 min, 44 sec. Sappho winning by 26 min, 36 sec. Actual time, 25 min, 27 sec, corrected time.

This is the end of the contest for the cup, the New York Yacht Club's representative boats Columbia and Sappho having won four races out of five. The best four out of seven was the agreement. It is said that Commodore Ashbury will sail over the course to-morrow and claim the race if there is no competition. He also protests that the Columbia did not turn the stake boat rightly in the second race, and will only allow that the club have won three races. The sailing regulations say only to turn the stake boat, not stipulating on what side.

It is reported to-night that Bennett has accepted Ashbury's challenge to sail the Dauntless against the Livonia, and the race will come off to-morrow.

AN APPEAL FOR AID

The Houseless and Destitute People of Michigan to Their Fellow Citizens of the United States.

DETROIT, October 24.—In view of the urgency of immediate and copious aid from the people, outside of the State, the following circular of appeal, to the people of the United States, has been issued by the Michigan State Relief Committee:

To the People of the United States:

We need instant and plentiful aid. From 12,000 to 15,000 people, at least, in the state of Michigan, have lost home, food, clothing, crops, horses and cattle. On the night of the Chicago fire, 2,000 people on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and 5,000 or 6,000 on the west shore of Lake Huron, were reduced to almost absolute destitution. Within two or three weeks other small villages and settlements have been blotted out. The number of individual farm houses, barns and frontier dwellings, which have been destroyed by the all-pervading fire, cannot, from want of information, be accurately calculated. The aggregate we know to be enormous.

The fires are still burning and new ones springing up. The area of ruin and devastation is daily increasing. The intensity and dramatic magnificence of the calamities which have overwhelmed other cities and villages are lacking here, but the suffering exists. A long, hard, cold winter is approaching. Large numbers of these people are accessible only by water, and navigation will soon be closed. Scarcely a month or six weeks now remains in which to feed, clothe and shelter them for the winter season, which extends far into the months of spring. *They must be helped now or they will perish.*

They will need, too, in the early spring, seed and the implements for the harvest next year. The greater portion of them must commence life entirely anew. Without preservation and at the beginning their isolation from the centre of commerce and the means of communication, makes the problem of relief all the more difficult and all the more urgent. The people of Michigan have nobly responded to the appeal which this misery has made to their sympathy and generosity, but they are severely crippled indirectly in their business by the Chicago fire, and directly by the assistance they gave to the sufferers from that calamity before they were aware of the demand which would be made upon them at home. Many of them too have lost their resources by the fires which have occurred in this State. In their name and in behalf of the victims already known, and of many whom we fear are yet unknown, we ask prompt and efficient aid from our benevolent fellow citizens everywhere. Money and supplies may be sent direct to the Michigan Relief Committee at Detroit or Grand Rapids.

WEST INDIES.

Salnave Heading a Revolution in Dominica—Suit by a Philadelphian for the Recovery of Damages Reported Defeat of Baez by Cabral at San Juan.

HAVANA, October 25.—Advices from Port au Prince are to the 8th. Rumors of another projected revolution were obtaining currency, and it was believed the partisans of ex-President General Salnave were assembling on the Northern frontier, and at Monte Christo, in Dominican territory. They are aided by President Baez in the projected incursion.

The iron-clad steamer Atalanta, sailed from Philadelphia in December, 1869, for Port-au-Prince, and was never heard from. Sidney Oaksmith now claims that the late President Saget contracted with him for the steamer, at a valuation of $150,000; and that $50,000 was paid on the contract. He has brought suit against Saget for the balance, $100,000. The case is still before the Courts.

The coffee crop of Hayti is being gathered. The yield will be large.

It is asserted that the fire which occasioned the destruction of Puerto Plata, was caused by the opponents of the scheme of annexation to the United States.

The news from Cabral and the revolutionary army confirms the report of an engagement with the forces of Baez. Cabral remained in possession of San Juan, while the army of Baez had retreated with heavy losses.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Message of Governor Brown—No Repudiation.

NASHVILLE, October 23. — Governor Brown submitted his message to the Legislature to-day. It is an able and statesmanlike document, containing an elaborate review of the financial condition of the State, and full of valuable information to the people, and timely suggestions to the Legislature. It is thoroughly sound on the financial question, opposes everything like State repudiation, and says that Tennessee must and shall pay her debt. He recommends the protection of all classes of citizens.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Book of Common Prayer—Restoration of Deposed Ministers.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—In the Episcopal Convention, the report of the Committee on Canons, approving the declaration of powers of the Federal Council of the State of New York, was adopted.

The Prayer Book Committee reported that they found the edition deviating from the standard printed under the copyright. Laid over.

The Committee reported a new Canon, providing a method for the restoration of deposed clergymen, upon promising conformity to the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of the Church, provided the cause of deposition is not crime or immorality. A similar provision is proposed for ministers who have abandoned the communion of the Church, and who may desire to return. The latter is upon a probation of three years of lay communion. The report was laid over.

A Canon was reported and passed relating to the differences between ministers and congregations. It provides for a settlement of such controversies by a board composed of the Bishop and five presbyters, each party to select their presbyters and the Bishop three more who will be reduced to five, each party striking off names alternately. In case of a refusal by either party to appoint, the Bishop shall select therefor. The vestry or congregation shall be represented by laymen. A majority of the board shall, when there is no hope of a favorable settlement, recommend the minister to relinquish connection with the Church on terms appearing to them reasonable. In case of a refusal the Bishop shall suspend said minister until he retracts his refusal, or in case of a refusa of the vestry or congregation to comply with the recommendation, they shall not be allowed representation in the Diocesan Convention until they retract their refusal. Where there is no bishop the President of the Standing Committee of the diocese shall exercise his duties with the advice of some bishop. This canon will not be obligatory in diocese with whose cannos, laws or charters it interferes.

A message was received from the House of Bishops nominating Rev. Wm. Hobart Hart, of Philadelphia, as Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas, Africa, and made the order for to-morrow.

Ritual uniformity was debated until recess.

A CHINESE INSURRECTION.

Celestials Resist an Arrest by the Los Angelos Police, and Open Fire from their Houses—The Outbreak Quelled after Fifteen Chinese are Lynched—The Casualties.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—A terrible riot is now going on in Los Angelos. A fight having occurred in the Chinese quarter, officer Bilderian attempted to arrest a Chinaman for shooting another, when the Chinese on both sides of a narrow street opened fire. Officer Thompson fell, shot through the breast, and died. Officer Bilderian was shot through the shoulder, but succeeded in getting on horseback and escaped. A Mexican boy, named Juan Jose Mandres, was shot through the leg. The mob attacked the whole Chinese quarter. The attack was resisted by the Chinese. Five hundred armed men prevented any from escaping, and fifteen Chinamen were hanged by the mob. Fire was applied to the houses, but was extinguished.

At 9 P. M. order was partially restored by the authorities. There will probably be no more bloodshed. Several Chinamen have been arrested and are now in jail.

LATER—The Chinese at Los Angelos numbered about fifty. The mob was determined to clean them out of the city. Before the hanging, the mob fired on them from roofs and other points, killing one woman and several men. Quiet has been restored.

Later—The Riot a Disgraceful Affair—Wanton Cruelties to the Poor Heathens—The Victims Horribly Tortured Before Being Hung—The Innocent as Usual Suffer and the Guilty Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—The riot at Los Angelos was more disgraceful than at first reported. The mob was composed mainly of native Californians and the dregs of society. All the Chinese hanged were frightfully beaten and maltreated before being hung up. One was a child only eight or nine years old. In addition to the sixteen hanged, two men and one woman were found shot dead, and another is in jail in a critical condition. Only one of these hanged was identified as engaged in the shooting of the officers. The others are supposed to have been innocent, the guilty ones having escaped before the mob assaulted their houses.

The old Vigilance committee has been re-organized to prevent a repetition of the rioting.

MEXICO.

Juarez' Tenure Insecure — Revolts in Many Districts—A U. S. Consul Forced to Fork Over—How the Mutiny at the Citadel was Quelled.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A special dispatch from Mexico reports that the anti-Juarist revolts continue in many of the districts. Pronunciamentos are in force at different points along the line of the Rio Grande, and in various places in the interior. The telegraph lines have been cut, and the mails robbed. The United States Consul at Monterey has been mulcted in forced loans.

A Mexican letter of the 20th inst., gives the details of the seizure of the citadel by a regiment of gen d'armes, and its subsequent recapture by the Government forces on the 1st inst. In the contest the Government forces had forty killed and twelve wounded, while the rebels sustained a loss of ten officers and one hundred and sixty-seven men killed, seventy wounded, and three hundred and forty-five taken prisoners.

BULLY FOR BALTIMORE.

A Democrat for Mayor, and Councils Overwhelmingly Democratic in Both Branches.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—The municipal election resulted in the choice of Joshua Vansandt, Democrat, for Mayor, by 18,137 votes to 10,923 for Charles Dunlap, the National Reform candidate. The First Branch of the City Council stands 19 Democrats to one Reformer, chosen in the Fifteenth ward by two majority; the Second Branch, of ten members, all Democratic except one district in doubt, in which a recount is necessary to determine the result.

Intelligence from North Carolina reports that the banditti in that State will endeavor to hold out against the authorities, and surrender only on conditions of absolute pardon.

What a Radical Paper Thinks of Radical Rule in the South.

The following, from the New York *Evening Post*, we commend to the careful consideration of every fair-minded man:

THE LESSON FROM TEXAS.

"The first election in Texas, under the reconstruction acts, was held in the first days of December, 1869. The candidates for Governor were General Edmund J. Davis, who then controlled the State under military rule, and General A. J. Hamilton. Both were Republicans, but Hamilton favored amnesty, and was supported by the Democrats. General Hamilton had a majority of the votes, but the military officers of election rejected the returns of several districts for informality, and General Davis in effect declared himself to be Governor. At the same time a Legislature was elected, which was composed in good part of ignorant negroes and whites and reckless adventurers from all parts of the country. The Constitution of the State, which was subsequently ratified by this Legislature and accepted by Congress, distinctly declared that the members of the House of Representatives should be chosen for 'a term of two years from the day of the general election,' and that they should meet in annual session.

"The acts of this Legislature, under the dictation of Governor Davis, have been simply atrocious. It first extended its own term of office by declaring that the first annual session of the Legislature should be held in January, 1871, more than a year after its election, and nearly a year after it actually held its first session. Governor Davis and his friends then demanded extraordinary powers, under various pretexts. The Legislature was singularly obedient. It established a 'regular' State police of two hundred and fifty-eight men, to be appointed by the Governor, at a cost of nearly three hundred thousand dollars per year. It also gave the Governor discretionary power to call into service two thousand six hundred special policemen, at three dollars per day each, and this number were actually acting under his order during the late canvass. A State militia was also established, the entire organization of which is in the Governor's hands.

"With all this force at his command the main object of the Governor was to make it useful to himself and friends. The election laws which Governor Davis' legislature made are models of arbitrary rules. The polling places can only be opened in in county towns, and many voters must travel forty miles to register and again to vote; all the registrars are appointed by the Governor; a 'revising board' is also appointed to each county, to correct the list; These men make the returns of the ballots at the elections; they are required to report all disturbances to the Governor, and if any persons are kept from voting by such diiturbances, they are to report how they probably would have voted. The Governor has the power to declare martial law at his own discretion in any county And finally, the Governor and two officers of his own appointment, are the board of canvassers for the whole State, and have the power to throw out the vote of any district for any supposed irregularity.

"Some weeks before the late election, Governor Davis issued a proclamation, assuming command of the State militia, the police, the county sheriffs, and all officers known to the law. These officers were directed to arrest all persons in the neighborhood of the registration or polling places, who shouted or jeered at voters, or held meetings at the county seats, when the registry of the election was in progress. If a man remained near the polls beyond a reasonable time to cast his vote, he could be imprisoned by the State police.

"In other affairs the acts of the Governor and the Legislature have been no less objectionable. The Governor has the appointment of nearly all the officers in the State, from judges to district school teachers. He appoints three Supreme and thirty-five District judges; thirty-six attorneys; two hundred militia officers, besides the police before mentioned; six officers of asylums, one hundred pilots and pilot commissioners; three hundred county officers; five hundred, officers of towns and cities; thirty-five official newspapers; more than five thousand school superintendents, agents and teachers, and many other officers for whom places have been made by the ruling power. The patronage which Governor Davis absolutely controls is worth about five millions of dollars per annum.

"Of course, the taxes of the State have been enormously increased. Before the war the annual expenditures of the State were considered extravagant at $470,000. The people will this year pay a tax of nearly six millions. The militia and police cost more than the whole machinery of the government formerly cost. The school system is cumbersome, and is more expensive than that of any other State in the Union. Every part of the administration seems to be arranged for the purpose of maintaining a large number of pensioned dependents. In 1869 the State had no debt. Its debt is now estimated at from twelve to twenty millions of dollars. But the Davis ring is as careful as the Tammany ring to conceal its work, and the exact figures are not published.

"This is a fair outline of the government of Texas, many details equally disgraceful with the facts given being omitted. It is an oligarchy, resting upon ignorance and cupidity. The power of Governor Davis over the freedom and property of the people of Texas is almost absolute, and his servants are as numerous and obedient as those of any monarch. His thirty-five official newspapers are quick to denounce the first appearance of honest opposition, as disloyalty to the Republican party and to the Union. His minions arrest persons at their will. His ambition has hesitated at no expenditure of the people's money—no abridgement of their rights."

Southern Enterprise.

A southern newspaper says that the immense Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Virginia, are in a more flourishing condition than at any time since their establishment. They cover eight acres, employ thirteen hundred men, and have to be kept in operation day and night to supply the orders which are pouring in from all sections of the country. In the manufacture of coal freight cars they do the heaviest business in the United States. Only a few days ago the company received an order for one thousand cars for the Midland and Oswego Railroad, of New York; fifty for the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, in the same State; one hundred and fifty for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and other smaller orders from twenty-five to one hundred amounting in the aggregate to between two and three thousand. The stock of the company is owned chiefly in Richmond. One million of dollars capital is employed.

SAVANNAH, October 25.—Accounts from Bluffton, South Carolina, state that three men, named Montellin, Kent and Slicer, were wounded and captured by negroes on Montellin's plantation. They are held as prisoners. Montellin's offense was an attempt to recover his lands and collect his rents from negro tenants.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your genera health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation o the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have Spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you fee listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody Does any little thing make you start or jump? I your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of you eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as brigh Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? D you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are you spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancho-y? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, you knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity i heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelpia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LEASE.

Farewell Camden and Amboy—Chancellor Zabriskie Decides in Favor of the Lease—The Complainants Appeal to the Court of Errors.

The long expected decision of the Chancellor of New Jersey in the great railroad lease question was delivered in the Court of Chancery at Trenton on Wednesday. It will be remembered that several of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy and the other branches of the united railroads of New Jersey obtained an injunction from Chancellor Zabriskie restraining the directors from executing the proposed lease of these railroads to the Pennsylvania Central. The arguments on this injunction have occupied many weeks, and the simple issue was whether the injunction should be made perpetual.

The Chancellor's opinion is very lenghty. In the course of it he states that the whole question is whether the making of the lease is a power conferred by the charter. The directors had the power to make contracts, to arrange for the running of the trains, and there was no reason why directors should not make a contract that others should operate the roads for such rents as they may stipulate. But the provisions must be with the assent of the majority of the stockholders, and this must be held to be the law until wiser counsels shall prevail. Whatever view might be taken in law, in equity it seemed to be right that two-thirds of the stockholders should have control over the property. He pointed out the difference between a contract for a definite and an indefinite time, and held that the rule of the majority must govern. The complainants denied that the property was taken for public use; but these roads were built by the sovereign power for public use, and the federal power not being empowered to make railroads, it seemed that states should make continuous roads and thus bind the country together. The Camden and Amboy road seemed made for that purpose, for the object of consolidating the companies was to improve the transit across the State and for the furtherance of travel to other parts.

He summed up his decision as follows:

1. That the act of 1870 gives the power to the united companies to lease to a corporation of another State.
2. That their works form both connected and continuous lines with the works of the proposed lease.
3. That the directors of these companies have power to sell or otherwise dispose of all the property of the companies, except the roads and canal and the franchise granted, without the consent of the State or of all the stockholders.
4. That they have power, by consent of the State and a majority of the stockholders or of any other corporation required by law to sell or lease or otherwise dispose of these works or to abandon them.
5. That a lease made by virtue of such authority is within the power delegated to the directors, and that there is in their charter no express or implied contracts violated by it; and, therefore, the act authorizing it is not unconstitutional.
6. That the purpose for which these works are leased, the benefit and advantage of extended public high ways, controlled and operated by one head, for many through trains from and through New Jersey and other States, is evidently a public use for which property may be taken on compensation.
7. That even if the directors have not power to lease for a term, so as to bind the stockholders or their successors, that the leasing and delivering the works to the lessees, with a stipulation and obligation to have the shares of dissenting stockholders valued and paid for, is not taking property without first making compensation.
8. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the proposed lessee, has, by its charter and supplements and the public laws of Pennsylvania, as constituted by the laws of that State, power to take this lease and bind itself to all its stipulations.

On the matter of State policy, pride and expediency; on the allegation that a giant monopoly, with one foot on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific seaboard, would exercise control in this State, he said they were proper subjects for the Legislature. There seemed of late years to be a policy growing in furtherance of consolidation of railroads. He had no power to overrule that policy, and would not speak of its wisdom. He then discussed the question of the right of a single stockholder to restrain the directors from making the lease, and said that such a right had never been established by law, and thought that if the interference of that Court should prevent loss to the great body of stockholders which was far more than the interest of complainants, which was only the one-sixtieth part, that its action would not have been in vain. He said that the delay of complainants in filing their bill would not be held as aquiescence; for the gist of their acquiescence was their concurrence in former inroads made in the same direction. He then said that the order must be denied and the injunction removed.

Mr. Browning, for the plaintiffs, then rose and presented a petition for appeal to the Court of Errors, and asked that the injunction might be continued til that Court should meet. The Chancellor, however, refused to grant the latter part.

No Such Thing.

The government Supervisor, Archibald Mullett, has been interviewed and states there is no fire proof building except built of brick. That granite and marble crumble under intense heat, and that a burglar with the aid of a blow pipe could make his way into a vault built of granite in a short time. He says:

"Granite isn't fire-proof," he continued, "but as I said before, it will stand a good deal. It is probable that the Court House would have stood had it not been for the wooden cupola and the open windows. The *Tribune* office would probably have stood it if it had had iron shutters outside and inside on all the windows. Yet it is by no means certain, if the fire raged with the intensity that is described."

"What, then, is to be done," I asked, "if granite, and marble, and sandstone are not fire-proof? Is not the Capitol, the Treasury, the Patent-office, the Post-office Department—are not these fire-proof?"

"Why, bless your soul, no! Not one of them. But they are probably safe, for all that, because they stand away from other buildings—all except the Postoffice. If we should have such a fire in Washington as that in Chicago, I should fear for the Postoffice building. Why, my dear sir," he continued, in a more snappish tone than ever, "do you know there is

BUT ONE FIRE-PROOF GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN THE COUNTRY?

"That's the Appraiser's stores, in Philadelphia."

"Is it possible? And that is the only one?"

"It's the only one I know of."

"What is the material?"

"Why," he answered, "it is brick. Brick is the only absolutely fire-proof building material I know of. They say the Seneca stone is fire-proof, and it *has* stood some wonderful tests, but none of the Government buildings have been built of it. Of course, granite and marble are good enough, if buildings are apart from others. That's the trouble. Government buildings ought to have big grounds around them. Then there would be no danger. But I have great faith in iron shutters.

Chapped Hands,

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

THE LATEST FAILURE.

The Radical Banking House of Yerkes & Co.—Over a Hundred Thousand of State Funds "Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth"—Shall the People Lose It?

[From the Philada. Ledger.]

By the failure, at the beginning of the week, of C. T. Yerkes Jr., & Co., stock operators, of Third street, the funds of the city treasury are found in deficit to the amount of $478,000. How much of this deficit may hereafter be realized and paid to the taxpayer of the city is just now more than can be told—it is hoped all of it. Messrs. Yerkes & Co. have considerable property, enough, it is said, with the securities on the official bond of city treasurer, which is for $100,000, to secure the city from loss. Arrangements are now in progress to this very desirable end. This large amount of the city's money had been virtually loaned to Messrs. Yerkes & Co., who are large operators in city loans as well as other stock. On what terms they had the use of so much of the funds of the city without any sort of security it is not important now to consider. There were reports on the street yesterday that other parties, operating largely in stock securities, were using the money of the city treasury in the same way and probably on like terms as Yerkes & Co. used them. But in that way, or in any way, the thing is too manifestly illegal as well as dishonest towards the city and the city's creditors, for argument. What we desire to call attention to just now is this bad management and unwarranted use of the public moneys, not only by the officers of the city, but by the custodians of the funds of the commonwealth; for both use them and profit from them much in the same way. A year or two ago this department of the *Ledger* called attention to the very meagre and unsatisfactory reports of the monthly settlements in the city treasurer's accounts. It was urged on the Finance Committee of Councils that it should require an explicit statement, not only of the balance on hand at the end of each month, but exactly where it was. If it was in bank, what bank, and if in more than one, what amount in each. Had the finance committee required this, as we urged in print, and solicited in person of a member of the finance committee of councils, these $478,000 could never have been endangered as they are now to the great wrong to warrant holders and other creditors of the city.

Besides this large loss to the city treasury by the failure of Yerkers & Co., we have been informed that the State treasury comes in for a loss ranging all the way up from $120,000 to $180,000. It is understood that this money of the people of the State was loaned to this speculating stock firm without collateral or security of any kind, the State officials loaning it to them unlawfully and criminally putting the price paid for its use into their own pockets. The item of the Commonwealth's loss, it is said, will be made up by the officials and the securities on their bonds. This may save the State pecuniary loss but how is reparation to be made for the outraged honor and dignity of the Commonwealth.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SUCCOR FOR THE SUFFERING.

The Trustees Meeting.

The Trustees of the Relief Fund held their regular meeting at the Mayor's office on Saturday morning, Mayor Brush in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Harper, Moorhead, Oliver and Schmertz.

A contribution of fifty dollars was sent in from the City Bank for the Michigan sufferers.

The Mayor presented a report of the present state of funds placed in his hands up to the present time.

Mr. Harry Olliver, just returned from Chicago, reported the result of his visit On arriving there he found that the Mayor had taken matters in hand and had placed the direction of affairs in the hands of Mr. Wirt Dexter, a man who was undoubtedly the best in the city for the position. He had everything in perfct working order, and there was a certainty that nothing would be misapplied. Everything possible is being done to secure work for all who can work, and those who *will not* work are refused aid. At the best there will be at least 70,000 people will be homeless and unprovided for during the winter. For the aid of these people, all the means sent in are being appropriated. The funds will not be used in the re-establishment of business places.

The extent of the fire was illustrated by supposing that a considerable portion of Birmingham should be burned the flames leap river, burn all of Pittsburgh flat to the Union Depot flat, reach over to the city of Allegheny, and destroy three-fourths of that city. That would give an idea of the extent of Chicago fire. The feeling in the desolated city towards Pittsburgh is of the most cordial and appreciative kind. The people cannot express their thanks for what Pittsburgh has done, and the evident feeling that prompted the action. The gentleman's remarks were grapic and interesting.

Mr Schmertz reported that at a meeting of the Directors of the Dollar Savings Bank on Friday night, the action of the Executive Committee, giving two thousand dollars to the Chicago fund. They unanimously authorized Mr. Schmertz to ask the Executive Committee for two thousand dollars additional for the Northwestern sufferers.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Mr. Schmertz was added to the Committee on Banks and Money Institutions.

On motion, adjourned.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Ihmsen's Glass Works Destroyed—Loss $18,000.

About eight o'clock on Saturday evening the extensive glass works of Messrs. Ihmsen & Sons, near Thirteenth street, Birmingham, were discovered to be on fire. The South Side Fire Companies were promptly on the ground, and performed efficient service in checking the flames. In a few hours the works were completely destroyed, together with the pots, some stock, &c. The loss is estimated at $18,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The South Side Fire Department were efficiently assisted by Fire Marshal Butler, who, with the Vigilant, Duquesne and the Hook and Ladder Company from this city, assisted materially in staying the further progress of the flames. The fire originated from the sparks from the glass works' smoke-stack, communicated to the cupola. The building had taken fire once before, but was quickly and easily extinguished.

Rough Skin,

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

THE BALTIMORE EXCURSIONS.

The Grand Banquet—Arrival Home of Some of our Solid Men.

Early this morning a large number of the Pittsburgh delegation returned home, and express themselves as highly pleased with their visit, and speak in eulogistic terms of the cordiality with which they were welcomed.

The banquet, which came off on Thursday evening, was one of the grandest affairs ever witnessed in that city, and in every way worthy of Baltimore and of the occasion.

THE GREAT DIGNITARIES.

His Honor Mayor Banks presided at the table on the stage, and near him were Judge Bigham, of Pittsburgh; Colonel Allison, of Wheeling; the Hon. Henry Hoffman; of Cumberland; Hon. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Wm. Keyser, Esq., Second Vice President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; B. H. Latrobe, Esq., W. D. Moore, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Israel Cohen, Esq., R. R. Kirkland, Esq., and Mr. Duvall, President of the Second Branch of the City Council; Messrs. Kerr and Trippe, of the First and Second Branches, and other gentlemen. Mingled with the crowd at the other tables were a number of gentlemen more or less distinguished, among them the Hon. Jas. C. Negley and Hon. Isaac D. Jones.

WELCOME BY THE MAYOR.

About nine P. M. Benjamin Price, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, rapped the assembly to order and introduced his Honor Mayor Banks, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cumberland:

It has already been my pleasing duty, in compliance with Baltimore's wish, to extend to you her cordial hospitalities. We have in our plain way endeavored, in the last day or two, to conform our action to our words of welcoming, and make you know, as indeed we feel, that we are delighted at this coming together of the merchants, manufacturers and railroad men of our respective cities.

Of the good practical results to flow in the future from this union of hands and hearts you will hear from others, whose better informed and more comprehensive views will enable them to do justice to the great theme. Mine is only the grateful task to welcome you now to our festive board.

Well aware that nothing should be uttered by me that will tend to mar the pleasure which I trust abounds among us, I still cannot refrain from expressing the great disappointment I felt at finding, on Tuesday night, that Wm. O. Hughart, Esq., was not among our Pittsburgh friends. That disappointment was the more painful because we learn that he has been withheld from us by illness.

We cannot fail to think of him on this occasion, and wish his speedy return to health and usefulness, for it is largely owing to his extraordinary industry, as President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, that we now enjoy the pleasure of your company.

Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cumberland and Baltimore City greets you with a hearty greeting.

The applause during the delivery of this speech was long, loud and enthusiastic.

The following toasts were then responded to:

Railroads—by J. W. Garrett.
Manufactures—by W. D. Moore, Esq.
The Iron City—by J. W. Slagle.
Wheeling—Col. Allison.
Cumberland—Hon. H. W. Hoffman.
Commerce—by W. D. Moore, Esq.
The Bar of Maryland—by Atty. Gen. Jones.
The City Councils of Pittsburgh—by Dr. Gross.
Agriculture—by J. Bigham.
Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore R. R.—by B. H. Latrobe, Esq.

LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The following letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson was read:

BALTIMORE, October 19, 1871.

My Dear Sir—A cause not within my control prevents my accepting the invitation with which the city authorities have favored me, to the banquet to be given this evening, to our friends from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cumberland.

I should be most happy to be present, to share with our fellow-citizens in their esteem and regard for the guests.

Having been one of those to whom the hospitalities of Pittsburgh were so liberally extended, in June last, I should especially like to witness the evidence which this evening will afford, that we hold them in pleasant and grateful recollection.

Regretting that this is impossible, I remain, with regard, Your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

To Benjamin Price, Esq.

AGAIN DISGRACED!

Pittsburgh Communists at the Baltimore Banquet—The Scenes at Our City Hall Enacted.

On the evening of the banquet at City Hall, when the Radical mud-larks disgraced Pittsburgh by getting beastly drunk, stealing bottles of wine, boxes of segars, forks, spoons, and in fact everything they could lay their hands on, and making such a racket that even the speakers, including Hon. Reverdy Johnson, whose age should have commanded some respect, could not be heard twenty feet from the speaker's stand, we quitted the hall determined to speak of the brawl in fittiug terms—in fact we wrote it up, but on second consideration, and in view of the fact that our gusts, who, by the way were gentleman, and so conducted themselves, had not left the city, we omitted its publication, and we regret to say only to have Pittsburgh again disgraced by a pack of Radical roughs.

Now we do not pretend that all those that visited Baltimore last week were roughs—there were a number of gentlemen among them who would reflect credit upon any locality and some of whom refused to accompany the delegation on its return.

We have been placed in possession of the facts concerning the trip to Annapolis and elsewhere, but for the present we dismiss the subject by quoting an account of the disgraceful scenes at the banquet clipped from one of our Baltimore exchanges. Here is the extract. Let Pittsburghers bow their heads in shame.

"The rush at the door was simply disgraceful, and was heightened by the great difficulty of entrance—only one door being opened, instead of the three. Men pushed each other in the most frantic manner, in an unusual haste to reach the table. Travelers on the desert of Sahara could not rush more wildly after the deceptive mirage than did the crowd for the door. A foreign gentleman present in the hall, said it was impossible for him to participate in such a scene, which, in ferocity, he had not seen exceeded in the bloodiest days of the Commune, or the days of Prussian famine. This was not the fault of the police. No bonds of steel ever forged would have kept that surging crowd in bounds. It was simply an ill-behaved crowd, and many gentleman, like the irate foreigner, left the Temple in disgust."

The Soldiers Monument.

The friends of deceased soldiers from Allegheny county, and regimental and company officers of organizations which contained soldiers from Allegheny county, are requested to send to the committee name, age, rank, company and time, place cause of death and place of burial of the soldiers, that were killed or died during the war. Blank descriptive lists for the purpose may be obtained of J. J. McGratty Federal street, Allegheny; W. F. Weber, Carson street, East Birmingham, and Phillip Hoer, Birmingham; Maj. Oliver, Elizibeth; Capt. Campbell, McKeesport; Abraham Sweer, Wilkinsburgh; R. W. McClarran, East Liberty; J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, or any of the committee.

Important to the Ladies.

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to their personal beauty, by the use of an article now being sold by our Druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as hereinstated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $350,000, with the privilege of increasing to $2000,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $300,000. jun24:6mw

THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH.

None but those deprived of this blessing know of its loss. The pimpled, blotched and tetter-covered person looks upon a clear, smooth skin with jealousy and inwardly desires the same. Those whose systems are filled with the virus of Scrofula, and other cutaneous diseases cannot have good health. When the blood is impure disease is sure follow.

All have timely warning in those pimples, blotches, tetters, sores, boils, copper-colored patches, scales, &c. Avert the calamity by purifying the system with the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

before SCROFULA takes a firm hold. How many have the virus of Syphilis in the system, and in that condition contemplated marriage, knowing little or its baneful influences on the constitution. To such we say STOP. First cleanse yourself of those impurities, of that scrofulous infection (which in many cases is hereditary in the constitution) before you bring misery on yourself and offspring.

Sold in Pittsburgh at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE
No. 84 Market Street.

LOOK

AT THOSE HANDSOME SPONGES.

Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.
Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds.

Also fresh Drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the very lowest prices at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,

Cor Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair Street).

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,

Corner of Ross stand Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes, Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants.

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy29:1yw

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the tried and celebrated chemists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16d&w.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Your the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon,

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

au23d&W1a

FOR SALE—THE UNdersigned, executors of the estate of John Edmond, dec'd, will offer at private sale in Moon township, Allegheny County, Pa., two tracts of land, to wit, one containing about 125 acres, adjoining lands of Joseph McClarren and Richard Deemer and others, on which are erected excellent buildings of all kinds; the other containing about 53 acres, adjoining lands of James Scott's heirs, and Walker's heirs, on Mountour's Run. Enquire of C. L. Hall, Robinson township, or Jeremiah Meek, Executors, Moon township, near Sharon church. oct21-4tw

NOTICE—TO THE HEIRS AND LEgal Representatives of Michael Ranck late of Eas. Earl Township, Lancaster County Pa., deceased. You are hereby notified to be and appear in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to be held on the 30th day of November, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of Michael Ranck deceased, at the valuation thereof, made by an inquest held thereon, and confirmed by said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

oct 2f4tw F. MYERS, Sheriff.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,

au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-e.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c15-1y

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

A medicine that cure is a real public blessing AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Sold druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESAL AGENTS.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 Acres

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America!

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the

State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley.

NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.
sep4-1mw-3m. Omaha, Neb.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS. IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Persons Who Are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, can create a new growth by its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price $1.00 For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffective or defective invasion, and that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

PITTSBURGH

HOMEOPATHIC

Medical Institute,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12d&w:1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60.000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

132d REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn MONDAY, Nov. 27th, 1871.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 Each in Greenbacks

Two prizes $1,000
Five prizes $500
Ten prizes $100

EACH IN GREENBACKS.

Whole Number of Cash Gifts, 1,000.

1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted, Harness, worth $450. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $350. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $200 each. Five Gold American Watches, worth $125 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. 900 Gold and Silver Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $30 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver Plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory Handled Dinner Knives Silver Plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings, Gent's Gold Breastpins, Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Finger-rings, Gold Pens, (silver extension) etc.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
CINCINNATI, O.

OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. oct21

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES, &c.

Our stock of Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, &c., &c., for Fall planting is large, embracing the best market and most profitable varieties. Catalogues sent to all applicants

Address

JAMES WARDROP,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Live peddlers authorized to sell for the Nurseries. oct2-3tw

Duff's College.

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Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

☞ Business Men are the best instructors of business usages

☞ No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address

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sep16:es&W-2m

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The most popular, successful and complete business College in the United States.

Course of study and business training eminently thorough, systematic and practical.

Rooms always open to the inspection of business men, teachers, students and others, who are cordially invited to call, examine, and compare.

☞ Students can enter at any time. ☜

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sep2-6es&W

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Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THE INSCRIPTION.

(Concluded from Second Page.)

State, would come in at the door, while the train waited, state his case, and receive his reply. Sometimes a negotiation would be conducted between the stations, and yet at the end of every such passage, he would move over to me, where I sat, and renew the pleasant and instructive talk.

Such are some of the leading traits of Thomas Alexander Scott, or "Aleck," as he used to be called while transacting business for his friend Metcalf, in Franklin county. It is proper to add that no man has ever been more endeared to his associates in business. I wish I could refer to instances of his generosity to his family and to his friends, but this is a subject upon which he is a little sensitive; and yet he never seems to tire in doing good—never forgets the intimates of his early career, the men, who served with him as clerk, agent, or Superintendent. Although overwhelmed with engagements, he never allows a case of misfortune or suffering to pass him unheeded. It deserves to be said that in his capacity as the active head of a gigantic corporation, he has never gambled with its great interests in the Stock Exchange, never corrupted Judges or juries, never turned what belonged to others to selfish or to mercenary ends; and it is undoubtedly to his exact, accurate and inflexible business principles that the sound and permanen prosperity of the Pennsylvania Central it chiefly indebted.

I conclude this hasty sketch of my old friend by relating an instance of his promptitude. Some years ago, when his presence was necessary at an extracrdinary crisis in the affairs of the company, he started from Pittsburgh on an express train, and found himself, after some hours travel, obstructed by an another train, which had run off the track. The debris, the fragments and confusion produced by the accident would have required at least a day for their removal. The engineers were in despair. After a moment's reflection the Colonel directed that the whole of the wreck *should be burned*, and the torch was applied to the valuable machinery, cars and goods that lay scattered around. Of course he made his destination, but when he reached the company and told his story, there was some indignation at what they regarded a waste of property. Colonel Scott sat down and soon convinced them, by a calculation estimating the loss that would accrue by the delay of trains, &c., that he had really saved a considerable sum by the transaction.

The brain work of a man like Colonel Scott is immense, but he enjoys the rare faculty of dismissing troublesome questions from his mind. He never takes his sorrow with him to bed. When his day's work is done he retires with a sunny face to his home, enjoys the society of his family, plays croquet or whist, rides around the park, looks in at the opera, and now and then mingles with a company of his friends. Of simple habits and refined tastes, he ought to live a long life. That he may so live is my sincerest and earnest prayer.

It has come to light says the Washington *Patriot* that ex-Senator E. D. MORGAN, of New York, and the Hon. OAKES AMES, a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, who were made trustees to sign the first mortgage bonds authorized to be issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the ultimate payment of which is guaranteed by the United States, got very well paid, to say the least, for attaching their signatures to these securities. It will be remembered that both of these gentlemen were members of the Pacific Railroad Committee in their respective bodies at the time these bonds were authorized to be issued, and it turns out that the then Senator from New York charged and was paid $1.50 for each bond signed by him, amounting to the sum of $30,000 or more, while his colleague in the other House from Massachussets was content to be paid $1 for each signature, or about $20,000 for the same service. We give these fact and leave the country to judge of the propriety of such conduct on the part of Radical legislators.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* gives that paper an interview with GOV. SCOTT, of South Carolina, upon the President's late proclamation of martial law in certain counties of that State. The Governor says that in his judgment the proclamation was unnecessary. By a clerical error (as he supposes) one of the most tranquil counties in the State is included in the proclamation, while another which has been the seat of some disturbance is omitted. The Governor thinks that the military proceedings may work inconvenience to some innocent men. He concedes that the counties in question have been more orderly in the past three months than for a long time before.

THE President was received at Portland by the Mayor of that city and introduced to the people. He arose and made the following thrilling speech:

"I have a vivid recollection of visiting your city six years ago. This is the second time I have been in your city, and am much pleased with the reception here as well as at other places I have visited in your State. If I do not oftener than I have heretofore, I shall not make many more visits here before I shall be quite an old man."

Good for the old man.

Who Pays this Money?

President Grant has just subscribed one thousand dollars toward the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and the question arises who it is that pays the money, and what is the consideration?

About two years ago President Grant subscribed one thousand dollars toward the fund for the family of that noble-hearted hero, Gen. John A. Rawlins, then recently deceased. It was afterward proved that this sum, which was subscribed by Gen. Grant and paid in his name, was in reality paid by James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould. Gen. Grant pretended to give it, and had the reputation of giving it, but he did not furnish a cent of it, Gould and Fisk paid the whole, while he got the glory of liberality toward the family of his devoted adviser and adjutant. At that time he was very intimate with Gould and Fisk. In fact, there is every reason to believe that they were engaged together in the celebrated conspiracy to put up the price of gold; and it was on account of the intimate relations thus created between them that Gould and Fisk were willing to pay the money for their friend and associate. Since then they have quarrelled, and it is certain that Fisk and Gould have not had anything to do with the paying of Grant's thousand dollars for Chicago. But inasmuch as his first charitable donation of a thousand dollars was proved to be a matter of false pretenses, the public will be likely to believe that such is the case with the present donation. Who was it that really paid this thousand dollars?—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FOREST FIRES.

MILWAUKEE, October 19.—The Doane County *Advocate* contains a full account of the loss of life and property by fire in that county. Up to Sunday night, eight fires had been raging through the towns of Brussels, Forestville, Claybank, Nasewapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Sevastopol, burning fences and timber, but leaving the houses untouched. At nine o'clock on Sunday night, the fiery tornado swept down from the forest, beginning at Belgium settlement, in Brussels, sweeping through the towns of Union, Gardner, Westernport, Sevastopol, and down the east shore of the Bay. Every building in its path was consumed.

At Williamson, the shingle mill and everything was burned, and a most awful destruction of life ensued. Out of eighty persons at the mill, fifty-seven were burned to death. The few survivors tell a horrible tale of the scene at this terrible holocaust. After the fire forty-five bodies were found in a potato patch in the centre of a clearing. Other bodies were found scattered—some in wells. There were many disfigured in a terrible manner, some cases beyond recognition. The great destruction was the work of fifteen minutes, and was the same tornado that burned up Peshtigo and twelve hundred human beings. A number of other losses of life are reported in other places. Twenty-two in the town of Brussels suffered a like fate. There is scarcely a house or barn standing in the line of this storm fire.

Efforts at relief are not spared here or anywhere in the State and donations from abroad are coming just in time to make comfortable those who survived. Contributions in money should be sent to Hon. Alex. Mitchell, President of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and clothing or provisions to Hon. Harrison Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee.

Ohio Forests in Danger.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Dispatches from Wapakoneta, Ohio, report that considerable uneasiness is felt there on account of the proximity of the fires. The driftwood at the reservoir, a few miles from St. Marys, is burning, carrying cinders and ashes four or five miles.

CHICAGO.

A False Report Concerning the Banks.

CHICAGO, October 20.—Dispatches received here from New York, state that a rumor was in circulation there to the effect that all the banks in Chicago had suspended. Nothing could be further fram the truth. The banks are not only doing business as usual, but as before stated in in these dispatches, are nearly all receiving large amounts on deposit, and both private and national institutions are paying depositors in full. There has been no run upon any of the banks, nor any diminution of the feeling of confidence exhibited in them, from the hour of their resumption of business.

A Salamander.

The fire proof vault in the *Tribune* building was opened yesterday, for the first time since the fire. Its contents, even to a linen coat and a box of matches, were found intact.

Workingmen's Wages.

The vast magnitude of the work of clearing away the ruins and rebuilding Chicago, is proving an important means of relief to the mechanics and laborers, who are finding plenty of employment at good wages. The average wages of laborers in the ruins is one dollar and seventy-five cents per day; carpenters, three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents; and bricklayers, three dollars to three dollars and twenty-five cents.

The members of the Chicago Bricklayers' Union have demanded increased wages, and many members struck and refused to work. The contractors refused to yield to the strikers, as there are a large number of bricklayers here from other cities and towns, willing and anxious to work at the present wages.

The price of brick has risen from $6 50 to $12 and $15 per thousand. The supply seems abundant, and the price will go down.

The Prisoners.

The statement which has been made that all the prisoners in the jail under the Court House, including five murderers, were allowed to escape when the Court House took fire, proves not to be true. When it became evident that the Court House must burn twenty of the worst characters in the jail were put in the hands of policemen for the purpose of taking them to the West Madison street police station. During the transfer all the scoundrels but fourteen escaped. All the murderers, five in number, were held and are now in custody.

The press of this city give the names of persons who intend to rebuild their business blocks at once. The number is too large to enumerate.

Churches Destroyed.

The aggregate value of the churches destroyed by the late fire is $3,000,000. The churches burnt in the South division were the First and Second Presbyterian, St. Paul's, Trinity, Swedenborgian, St. Mary's, First Methodist and Wabash avenue Methodist. On the North side—North Presbyterian, Westminster Presbyterian, Grace Methodist, Moody's Mission, St. James' Cathedral, Church of the Holy Name, St. Joseph's, with orphan asylum and convent, Immaculate Conception, St. Augustine's, New England, Unity, Fullerton avenue Presbyterian, and one or two others, smaller ones.

Not True.

The report in a morning paper that the steamer Corona, belonging to the Goodrich Line, had been recently wrecked and fifty-five lives lost, is not true. The Corona is now lying at her wharf at this point.

The Canal Lien

bill for the relief of Chicago, which has passed both houses of the Legislature, was to-day signed by the Governor.

New York's Generosity.

The contributions for the relief of Chicago from New York amount to $2,200,000, of which $460,000 was in supplies, the balance in money.

General Notes.

Gage Bros. & Rye, formerly of the Sherman House, have opened a new Sherman House at the corner of Madison and Clinton streets, on the West Side. The house is large and new.

The People's Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass, paid four thousand dollars insurance to John B. Drake to-day and will pay every dollar of their loss.

The *Tribune* Company to-day ordered their architect to commence re-building. The front will be taken down and re-built with Milwaukee brick. The other walls and nearly all the floors are found to be perfectly firm and secure.

A dispatch was received from San Francisco yesterday from Wm. S Early and Jas. G. Stub, authorizing a draft upon them for eight hundred dollars for the relief of Chicago druggists.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Henry Greenbaum, a leading Israelite, and President of the German National Bank, has received

From Leading Israelites

and Israelite Associations throughout the country liberal contributions for the relief of his co-religionalists and other religious denominations in this city. Contributions have come from Indiana, Elmira, New York, Titusville, Pa., Nashville, Tenn., Washington City, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, etc.. Mr. Greenbaum will give his attention to the proper distribution of these charitable offerings.

The Monday after the fire the

Daily Applications for Relief

numbered about forty thousand. Since that time the membership has diminished from day to day until now there are only about twenty-five thousand daily applicants for help. The Shelter Committee thus far has received about twenty-four hundred applications for lumber with which to put up small houses for homeless families, and about thirteen hundred of those applicants have up to this time been supported with lumber contributed by lumber dealers and others, which is being formed into houses.

To-day Lieut. Gen. Sheridan on being officially informed of the state of

Affairs in Wisconsin

by Gov. Fairchild at once issued orders for the dispatch of four thousand army blankets, two thousand overcoats and one hundred wagons for their relief.

A Prominent Citizen Shot by a Sentry.

An unfortunate tragedy occurred about midnight near Chicago University on Cottage Grove avenue, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of Thomas W. Grosvenor, city Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Grosvenor was passing along the street, probably under the influence of liquor, when he was challenged by a University patrol. Mr. Grosvenor replied in an offensive manner, and was shot dead in his tracks. An inquest is now being held.

There is considerable excitement over the matter. The young man who committed the deed is named Theodore N. Treat, a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin, and a student in Chicago University. His age is nineteen. He is under arrest. He belonged to the First Regiment of Chicago volunteers, and claimed to have acted in accordance with orders.

Federal Court Records.

Judge Blodgett, District Court Judge of the United States, will leave Chicago for Washington on Monday, to advise with the Judicial Department of the Government, as to the restoration of the records of Federal Courts of this district.

Congressional.

It is reported that S. S. Hayes, Democratic candidate for Congress at large, has withdrawn from the contest, owing to the pressure of private business. The names of Wm. D. Ogden and John D. Caton have been suggested to take Mr. Hayes' place.

Fast and Prayer.

Mayor Mason has issued a proclamation appointing Sunday, October 29th, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Not Suspended.

The rumor that A. C. Badger, private banker, had suspended is confirmed. Mr. Badger claims, however, that as soon as he can get his affairs in proper shape he will resume. He only recovered his books and assets yesterday from his vaults.

The reported suspension of the Corn Exchange Bank is unfounded. Their receipts from depositors are larger than the call for money.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 22.—Information has been received from York and and the adjoining counties of Spartansburg and Chester stating that the greatest excitement exists there owing to the summary proceeding of the United States Marshal and troops. Forty-four citizens have been arrested and crammed into a jail, which is already full of negroes, and several hundred citizens have deserted their houses in consequence of the wholesale arrests, and sought refuge in the woods until an opportunity presents itself to seek safety in more distant flight. A reign of terror exists in that entire section of the State, and depredations are being committed on the property of the citizens, who have fled, by negroes and other evil disposed persons. A fight is said to have taken place on Broad River between a band of Ku Klux and United States troops, and the conflict was so severe that reinforcements had been called.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Advices received here from South Carolina, state that at Spartansburg, on Wednesday evening last, a Ku Klux den consisting of a chief and twenty members, surrendered to United States Marshal Johnston, with their arms and disguises. Up to Friday morning seventy arrests had been made in the vicinity of that town alone. Spartansberg is known (?) to be the headquarters for that Congressional district. Arrests have been made in other counties, but the number is not known here. Attorney General Akerman, is still with Col. Merrill. A number of well known citizens are missing here, including Lyle, member of the Legislature who is reported to be chief of the Klan for that district. Among those who have disappeared are two or three clergymen known for strong rebel (?) proclivities. The officers of the law are proceeding steadily with their work and before the arrests are all made, they will, it is affirmed, show the existence of a deep and wide conspiracy against the State, the laws, and all who sustain them. Most of the Ku Klux refugees are known to have fled to Georgia, where the order is quite strong. The Grand Cyclops for that State is believed to be a son-in-law of Robert Toombs.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Desperate Attempts to Incendiarise San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—Incendiaries fired the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Market and Stevenson streets last night at five different points. All their attempts were discovered and frustrated. The locality is thickly covered with frame buildings It is evident that their object was to burn the city. The police are working up the case.

In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—The chemical laboratory of W. J. M. Gordon was burned at two o'clock this morning. The loss is $30,000. Insured for $13,000.

In Kentucky.

It is reported here this morning that an immense district of woodland in Campbell county, Kentucky, is on fire. The flames are said to be spreading with fearful rapidity. There is much excitement in Alexandria, which is said to be threatened. Alexandria is thirteen miles from Newport.

POLITICAL.

The Canvass in New York.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Charles O'Conor has associated with himself W. H. Pickham, Wm. M. Evart and Judge Emmet—the first mentioned being a Democrat and the two latter Repulicans—as counsel in the prosecution by the defrauded municipal government.

Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was present at a conference between the Attorney General of the State and O'Conor, concerning these suits. He believes the proceedings will be successful. William M. Tweed will probably be the first attacked. It is believed that the evidence against him is very strong and it is based upon the Broadway Bank disclosures.

The repeating business is going to have the especial attention of the Reformers. The most summary measures are to be taken against the operators of this class.

The Young Men's Democratic Reform Association is the name of an organization just established.

Sheriff Brennan has deserted Tammany. The provocation was the admission of the Dowling delegation to the Senatorial Convention on equal footing with the Brennan delegates.

The nominations made last night by the Democratic reformers meet the approval of Republicans generally. The *Times* and *Tribune* support them. Sigel's nomination is a concession to the Republicans.

There is a revival of the rumor that Controller Connolly is to be impeached.

Senator Blair on the Presidency.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 20.—General Blair, of the sub-Ku Klux Committee, in a speech last night alluded to the proposition that in the next Democratic National Convention the South decline to be represented, but accept whatever candidate the Presidential delegates of the North offer. He dissented from the proposition, as did every Democrat in the West and North. The triumph of the Democratic party is the safety of the South, and who should guard its safety but Southern men? If they fail, may not others fail? The South has no question of personal favorites, but their choice will fall on him the most likely to carry the banner in triumph. If the South fails to send her prudent and wise men it will be claimed as a refusal to go with Northern Democrats because of the new departure, and because the spirit of Rebellion still burns under the smouldering ashes.

He was no friend of the New Departure, but believed in the patriotism and purity of the motive of those who had chosen that path. While he would never yield his convictions as to the constitutionality of the usurpations of the Radical party, he was willing to fight Radicals in any shape the Democratic party may determine. He believed the New Departure policy failed to bring success at the elections this summer and autumn, for the reason that it was a confession of inability to carry the elections upon our own principles. In that confession the party failed to place candidates before the people in harmony with the platform. Thus, while some Democrats were disgusted at the confession, no Republicans were conciliated. The failure does not look gloomy despite our losses of summer and autumn.

The Republican party contains in itself the seeds of discontent, bitterness, rivalry, and disaffection. The re-nomination of Grant could not, in his opinion, be defeated. He is now dictator in the Republican party, and aspires to be in the country at large. He will dictate his own nomination. Some of the most conscientious, able and courageous men, standing high in the Radical party, will leave it when Grant is nominated. They will burn their ships when they fail to defeat the nomination, and take great pains to defeat his re-election.

Instead of going for the New Departure Senator Blair preferred to give a guarantee to the disaffected Republicans by the nomination of a Republican, who would draw to us, by a much stronger guarantee than the mere words of a platform, the support of those disaffected with Grant and the Radical party. We could all vote for a Republican, who favors universal amnesty is against Ku Klux bills and military laws. Virginia has adopted this policy. Shall the Democracy of the South hesitate to follow her example? We have taken hold of it in Missouri, and Missouri would, in the Presidential election, be believed, give a larger majority than any other State for the candidate of the Democratic party.

The men of foreign birth are the men to whom we are to look in the coming struggle. They come from countries where despotism is practiced, and know its badges and signs, and are already recognizing them. Their leading man and able representative is now proclaiming opposition to Grant and his administration. He has taken his departure and burned his ships. It was Carl Schurz who led the entire German element of Missouri to break down the disfranchising clause of her Constitution, and arrayed his fellow countrymen as one man against the administration, and to dispise its offices, patronage and power.

They stand fairly and squarely, to-day, solidly to the last man against all disfranchisement and for universal amnesty. They are opposed to Ku Klux legislation against suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and if the Democratic party put forward a man, or accept one who may be put forward by others who stands upon those principles, he will receive the entire German vote in the United States, numbering from five hundred to eight hundred thousand men.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

The Change to be Gradual—A Small Compensation for Liberated Slaves—What Effect the New Departure Will Have.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Late files of Brazilian journals contain the following facts concerning the recent legislative action in Brazil, on the important subject of slavery: One of the bills which met with the greatest opposition, appropriated eight million dollars, to be used to free about one million and a half of slaves. The ground of the opposition was the fact that this sum of money was too small, one of the senators saying that by this bill only ten thousand slaves per annum could be freed. A bill was finally passed, appropriating a much larger sum, while the pay for each slave is put at very low figures. By this plan emancipation will be gradual. Only children born after the passage of the act, on the 27th of last month, are to be at once liberated. It is thought that the whole number of slaves in the Empire will not exceed a million and a half. The majority of these are in the southern part of the country. The sugar interest will not suffer from the change. It is doubtful about the results in the coffee regions, where the slaves are more numerous. As the Emperor favors emancipation, the passage of the bill by the legislative branch of the government, practically delivers Brazil from the evils of slavery.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

British Claims.

LONDON, October 21.—Henry Howard, agent of the British Government, at Washington, in the matter of the reception of claims of British subjects upon the United States, has been instructed not to present any of those claims, until the claimant has filed at the office of the Commissioners appointed under the treaty of Washington a formal statement of the claim, required by the first of the rules adopted by the Commission.

Relief for Chicago.

The subscriptions for the relief of Chicago still continue. Up to last night the Madison House fund reached £36,000; Birmingham, £30,600; Glasgow, £50,000. Contributions have been opened at Cardiff. Details from New York papers are published and the deepest sympathy is everywhere evinced. The *Times* and other leading papers urge a continuance of liberality.

The Ex-Emperor.

The workingmen of Lincoln created a riotous disturbance this morning.

Charles Babbage, author of a number of mathematical works, is dead.

Napoleon has returned to Chiselhurst. He tells an interviewer that the present Government of France is weak and inadequate to the wants of the country.

FRANCE.

Troubles Between German Nationalities.

PARIS, October 21.—A dispatch from Metz reports that serious troubles have arisen between the north and south German soldiery in garrison there, and that several encounters have occurred between the members of the Bavarian and Prussian regiments.

Personal.

In a letter, Gambetta stated that though the Republicans have been defeated, they have no reason to despair.

Prince Napoleon was hissed at Valenciennes while on his way to Versailles. His surrender was demanded, but the authorities said he was under the protection of the Government.

Prince Nap in Corsica.

PARIS, October 22.—Prince Napoleon landed at Ajaccio yesterday. No demonstration was made.

THE POPE.

Seeking a Place of Refuge.

BERLIN, October 20.—A distinguished prelate, emissary of the Pope, obtained an audience with the Emperor to-day, to ascertain if it would be allowed for the approaching Conclave to sit outside of Rome, for instance, in some French city. The emissary was referred to Bismarck, who evaded a reply. The Emperor has sent an autographic letter of sympathy to the Pope.

Advised to Leave Rome.

ROME, October 20.—The Cardinals held a meeting here and advised the Pope to quit Rome to preserve his spiritual independence. The Pope has almost concluded to depart at the time of the convocation of the Italian Parliament.

ROUMANIA.

The Strausberg Scheme.

BUCKAREST, October 21.—The Roumanian government has handed to its representatives—the financial protection committee—a declaration consenting to the committee's proposed, made of settling the difficulties in connection with the bonds guaranteed by the Government, for the Strausberg railway scheme.

THE GASTEIN CONFERENCE.

Suppression of the International.

LONDON, October 21.—It is now certain that the Gastein Conference has agreed upon energetic measures for the suppression of the Internationals. Italy refuses to co-operate in the movement, alleging that Italian agitators are themselves opposed to the society.

BRECKENRIDGE SERENADED.

One of the Disfranchised Submissive to His Fate, and Aloof from Politics.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 21.—Jno. C. Breckenridge arrived here this morning. He was serenaded by his companions in arms. A large crowd was present. Having been called for and introduced by Gen. Battle, he made a speech returning thanks for the compliment, atterbuting it to the partiality of his comrades, rather than to his own merit. He did not seek such compliments, nor did he affect indifference to them, and in casting the sum of life's griefs and pleasures he would place this occasion on the scale of pleasure. He did not now make speeches, and it would not be expected of him. He doubted whether he could say anything that would be more appropriate than to express the hope that all were doing something. He said no idle or repining man should receive or be entitled to the respect of man or woman. He concluded by saying that he would return in a full measure the affection exhibited to them. He remained the same man as in past years. Tennesse was associated with great scenes, and with many dear recollections of his life, and he would invoke blessings upon her.

THE "COPS" IN COUNCIL.

Organization of the National Police Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—The National Police Convention in the Southern Hotel, met about eleven o'clock, and was called to order by James McDonvey's Chief of Police of St. Louis, and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Chas. A. Manto, of St Louis, Chairman; and Samuel Lowe, of St. Louis, Secretary.

Mr, Manto delivered a brief address of welcome, after which the Convention adjourned to the Temple, when a permanent organization was effected, by the election of Joseph Brown, Mayor of St. Louis, President, one Vice President from each State represented, and Geo. Cavin, J. C. Chapman and Samuel Lowe, all of St. Louis, as Secretaries. Ninety delegates were present.

The collections made in fifteen Catholic Chruches in aid of the Chicago sufferers aggregate $20,000. Eleven churches are to be heard from.

POLYGAMY'S PUNISHMENT.

Hawkins, the Mormon Dignitary, Found Guilty of Adultery—Concluding Hours of the Trial—Scene in Court, on the Rendition of the Verdict—How the Crime is Punished.

SALT LAKE, October 20.—The Court was occupied all day with the Hawkins adultery case. The cross-examination of Mrs. Hawkins elicited nothing materially new. She testified that Hawkins gave no reason for asking the other women for his wives, except that she has had her day, and it was proper that he should have some one else. She said she had borne him seven children up to the time he took another wife. The defense offered no testimony except to prove the marriage of Hawkins with the second and third wife.

Gen. Maxwell spoke for the prosecution, and, assuming that the defence would rest upon the plural marriage as being a part of a religious faith, he argued that polygamy was in direct violation of both ecclesiastical and common law. He concluded at a late hour.

For the defense it was contended that Hawkins being a Mormon he had no intention of committing a crime, and the intention was essential to conviction; that there was no law against polygamy. When he took twenty wives he could not be guilty of adultery, because he was legally married to the women, according to the usages and customs of the Mormon Church.

The jury came in during the night with a sealed verdict which on being opened this morning was found to contain the decision "guilty." The court room was crowded and the announcement created much sensation. The counsel for the people moved the court that defendant be taken into custody, which motion was stoutly resisted by defendants attorney's. The prosecution, however, were firm in their demand that the case should take the ordinary course. The United States Marshal accordingly was directed to hold Hawkins as a prisoner. Time was allowed to prepare a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgement

The penalty of the Utah statute for the crime of adultery is imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, and not less than three years, or by fine not over one thousand dollars, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. This is a test case and virtually places all polygamists at the mercy of the first wife, who under the act is the only party who can institute proceeding against the husband. The case was contested on both sides with great determination, and the charge of Chief Justice McKean to the jury last night is spoken of as being eminently able.

McVicker's

CHICAGO, October 22.—J. H. McVicker announces that he will rebuild his theatre at once in a style equal to the one destroyed.

The Relief Committee

made their report last evening, and they show a favorable condition of affairs. The employment society report that the demand for laborers is larger than the supply. The Health Committee report the health of the city fair, although in the last two or three days there has been some increase in sickness, diarrhea and dysentery being the principal diseases. The call for transportation from those who are anxious to leave the city is now small The department for the distribution of supplies is in a gratifying condition.

Grosvenor's Death.

The Coroner to-day has been holding an inquest on the late Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor, who was shot dead at College Grove on Friday night by Theodore N. Treat, a sentry.

After taking the evidence of several witnesses, the case was adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow. Opinions are divided as to the conduct of the sentry in shooting deceased. He claims that he merely did his duty in accordance with the instructions of his officer.

There is considerable feeling in the city in regard to

The Conduct of the Republic Insurance Company

in resolving to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar and disband. The company is claimed to have $4,000,000 capital, one of which was paid in cash, and the rest in notes against the stockholders. They proposed to pay only the cash on hand, but not to collect the notes. The policy holders are refusing to receive twenty-five per cent., and the company will probably suffer before the courts unless they pay up.

COME TO GRIEF.

How a Philadelphia Judge Deals with Corrupt Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, Wm. Cook, a deputy sheriff, was dismissed from office, by Judge Allison, for extorting illegal fees. Wm. Erwin was also convicted for conspiracy to extort illegal fees, as a deputy sheriff, and was fined fifty dollars, and sent to prison for two months. The judge was very severe on the public officers for their extortions, and said:

"I cannot close my eyes to the fact that it is part of the system of extortion which from a small beginning has grown to be a great evil, and one which is know to every lawyer and layman who has business with our public officers. To such an extent is this system carried that at the present day the offices which require neither learning nor a previous course of study, nor even any considerable amount of personal attention have become so that their emoluments in some instances far exceed the salary of the President of the United States.

DEATH ON THE DEEP.

A Tug Capsized—Five Men Drowned.

MILWAUKEE, October 21.—The schooner R. P. Mason was capsized on October 9th, while being towed to Little Traverse by the tug Leviathan and five lives lost. The sea was so rough that the tug cut her loose, hoping she would drift ashore, but she immediately capsized and the tow line got into one of the wheels of the tug, disabling her engine so that she could not give them any assistance until she got upon the beach, when only four remained. The names of the drowned are: Captain Thos. Dohle, Martin Hanson, and two men known as Hand and Louis, and William Beebe, a fireman on the Leviathan.

Waifes from the "Coburn's" Wreck.

KINCARDINE, October 21.—Portions of the wreck and cargo of the propellor Coburn are coming ashore. Two bodies have been picked up on the beach—one a mulatto and the other a young man dressed in a grey suit.

Solicitor Banfield decides that the steamboat laws require the inspection certificate to state the number of passengers that any steamer, except ferry-boats, can accommodate. A greater number is not allowed. He suggests the enfercement of these requirements.

A Havana letter states that instead of the insurrection being ended, there has been a series of defeats suffered by the Spanish forces in the Eastern district.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE NEGRO WIFE MURDERER.

Verdict—Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, the case of William Alexander, colored, indicted for the murder of his wife Hulda, which was commenced yesterday, was resumed.

The prosecution brought forward several witnesses, some of whom testified that Alexander was very passionate, and others as to his good character for peace previous to the commission of the crime for which he was arraigned. The main points of the testimony offered on the part of the prosecution, the killing, was admitted by the defense.

The counsel engaged then proceeded with the argument before the jury, Mr. Reardon opening on the part of the Commonwealth. Messrs. Moreland and Marshall followed on the part of the defense, and both made able speeches, contending that the defendant was weak-minded, that the conduct of his wife had exasperated him, and that in consequence of the excited condition of his mind he was not responsible for the crime he had committed. District Attorney Pearson, on behalf of the Commonwealth, concluded the argument. He concluded that the Commonwealth had made out a clear case of murder of the first degree. Not a single element was wanting, and there should be no modified verdict. If the evidence adduced failed to satisfy them that the murder was willful, deliberate and premeditated, he doubted whether any murderer could ever be convicted. A modified verdict, after such evidence would practically render obsolete the divorce laws, for any man who disliked his wife from any cause could work himself up into a frenzy, kill her, come into court, set up impulsive insanity as a defense, probably suffer a few months imprisonment and then regain his liberty. He urged the jury to consider carefully the testimony that had been presented by the Commonwealth, and concluded that if they did so their verdict must be "guilty of murder of the first degree."

The jury retired about fifteen minutes after twelve, after a brief charge delivered by Judge Sterrett.

The jury returned after an absence of several hours, with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree." The prisoner heard the announcement with stolid composure, and was led back to jail.

The Baltimore Excursion—Conflicting Reports.

As the reports concerning the behavior of certain persons who accompanied the excursionists to Baltimore last week, materially differ, we deem it necessary to state that the accounts which have appeared in these columns, came exclusively from outside sources, as no one in any way connected with THE POST establishment accompanied the excursionists, and we are now pleased to learn from the *Mail*, that "the behavior of our people in Baltimore was exemplary, and worthy of the city they represented."

As stated above, we know nothing of our own personal knowledge, but we have it from gentlemen who accompanied the excursion that the conduct of some was far from "exemplary," and their statements are backed up by the reports published by the *Dispatch*, of this city, and the *American*, of Baltimore, a Republican paper, which, in an article headed "The Bummers Opportunities," places the blame on Baltimoreans, when it says:

> He and his fellows have always obtained the requisite facilities by the day of the excursion or the banquet, and they almost monopolize the steamboats, the carriages, and the seats at the tables. They end by getting royally drunk, and making themselves intolerable nuisances to every decent man around them.

That there were some who acted disgracefully is apparent from the accounts already published, from the fact that the *Mail* itself says "there were probably one hundred and fifty Pittsburghers at Baltimore who were not invited guests and for whose conduct we can say little." No doubt they belong to the same crowd who were furnished with tickets by Radical politicians and behaved so shamefully at City Hall banquet.

For the credit of Pittsburgh we would be pleased if these injurious reports would prove untrue in every particular. We know and have before stated that there were a number of gentlemen, merchants and business men who accompanied the excursion and who would do credit to any ocality, but that they and our city were disgraced by a pack of bummers is quite evident. Those who furnished them with the "illuminated" tickets are alone responsible.

STILL ANOTHER.

A Pan-Handle Horror.

About noon, yesterday, as the Pacific Express, going west on the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad, reached Sheridan Station, two men named Thomas Cozzens and Michael McDonald were observed walking along the track, near the station. The alarm whistle was sounded, and several parties who saw the imminence of the danger screamed at the top of their voices at the fated men, but it seems without effect. In a few more seconds the unfortunate men were both struck by the engine. The entire train of cars passed over Cozzens, killing him instantly, and McDonald was so badly bruised and mangled that there is but little hope of his recovery. The frequency of such accidents ately is horrible to contemplate, but it seems that in this instance no blame can attach to the company or its employees, as every possible effort was made to save the lives of the unfortunate victim or victims. Coroner West held an inquest on the mutilated body of Cozzens, and the ury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for week ending October 22, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Accident, 1; Apoplexy, cerebral, 1; Apoplexy of the Lungs, 2; Softening of brain, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Cholera infantum, 1; Cirrhosis of liver, 1; Consumption, 7; Convulsions, 3; Croup, 2; Cyanosis, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Diptheria, 1; Scarlet fever, 1; Typhoid fever, 1; Hemorrhage, 1; Inflammation of Brain and menengitis, 1; Inflammation of lungs, 2; Inflammation of endocardium, 1; Inanition, 1; Old age, 1; Paralysis, 1; Small Pox, 25; Suicide, 1; Thrush infantile, 1; Unknown, 3; Whooping cough, 1; Still births, 3.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	17	From 30 to 40	5
From 1 to 2	7	From 40 to 50	4
From 2 to 5	10	From 50 to 60	6
From 5 to 10	4	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	2	From 70 to 80	1
From 15 to 20	5	From 80 to 90	1
From 20 to 30	7	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 37; females, 33; white, 67; colored, ; total, 70.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M.D.,
Health Physician.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

We learn that the woods in different portions of Warsaw, Washington, Winslow and Knox townships, were burning during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of last week, but the providential rain of Tuesday night extinguished the flames. It was particularly fortunate that the rain fell when it did, as many houses throughout the district where the fire occurred were in imminent danger.—*Brookville Jeffersonian.*

Mr. Gowan, President of the Reading Railroad, receives an annual salary of $30,000. No other railroad President in the country receives as much. That is $2,500 a month, $625 a week or nearly $90 a day. With economy it is thought he can manage to squeeze along. Poor fellow.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Snow has fallen in many places about us—in Cattaraugus and Allegheny counties, and other places, but none here, although the weather is cold enough and the clouds betoken snow.—*Warren Ledger.*

Our farmers are hushing corn. The crop is first-rate in a large portion of the county, and better throughout than was expected.

The richest copper ore we ever saw, was shown us, the other day, by Mr. D. B. Russell, the present owner of the Watson farm in Hamiltondan township, this county. Several specimens he estimated at 58 to 90 per cent.—*Gettysburg Compiler*

MR. LEET DAGG, of Franklin township, Washington county, planted, this season, nineteen pumpkin seeds which produced four two horse wagon loads of pumpkins.

THE employees of the Shenango Iron Works, in New Castle, last Saturday contributed $900 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Well done, honest sons of toil!

THE borough Council of McKeesport are talking of an excursion to Port Perry. Don't think of it, gentlemen, until after the Chicago sufferers have been provided for.

THE corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Corry was laid on Sunday with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Mullen.

OVER our river, near to Trenton, during the night of the 7th of October, a colored boatman was drowned in the prison lock near the Delaware and Raritan canal. A jury composed entirely of colored men, presided over by Coroner Parsons, inquired into the case and returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned." The colored jury has been the theme of conversation and given great satisfaction to the colored citizens, who say, "Our rights are beginning to be recognized even in Trenton."—*Doylestown Democrat.*

OHIO NEWS.

THE cash subscriptions to the Chicago fund in Mt. Vernon amount to about $2,000.

QUITE a number of Fifteenth Amendments accompanied the Pittsburgh Excursionists. Why not?—*Fayette Monitor.*

THE line of the new railroad from Mt. Vernon to Columbus, via Sunbury and Westerville, will be located in a few weeks. The work of construction will commence early in the spring, and it is expected the road will be completed in a year.—*Mt. Vernon Banner.*

"SWINGING on the gate" season is about over. It is getting cool and she asks him in now.

MRS. ROBISON, of Shelby county, obtained a verdict, on the 21st ult., of $700 from a jury against a saloon keeper for selling whisky to her husband.

THE small pox is raging violently at Chillicothe, this State. The infected portion of the town has been districted, and policemen stationed so as to prevent emigration from the locality.

No less than five fresh brides made their appearance at the M. E. Church on last Sabbath evening, each attended by the customary groom. 'Twasn't a good night for brides neither.—[Alliance *Local.*

THERE is a negro in Coltsville township, who has voted for three years past, and yet, according to his oath, when challenged on the 10th inst., he is now but 19 years old. Still a Radical election board took his vote on the 10th.—[Mahoning *Vindicator.*

REV. ROBERT BOYD, one of the oldest members of the Pittsburgh Conference, and former pastor of this charge, has moved here with his family and expects to end his days with us. We welcome Father Boyd to Barnesville, and hope his sojourn among us will be pleasant and agreeable.—Barnesville *Enterprize.*

Sandstone.

It is reported in the *World* that the Seneca Sandstone Company, in which Gen. Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Dent, and other members of the Grant political household in Washington are large stockholders, has furnished stone for Government use as follows:

Capitol extension and grounds (official figures)	$30,865 74
Botanical Garden (official)	9,000 00
Soldiers' Home (official)	22,000 00
Commissioner Public Buildings	13,000 00
Quartermaster-General's Department	1,300,000 00
City Improvements	400,000 00
New State Department (thus far)	42,000 00
Freedmen's Bank	37,000 00
Treasury Department, walks, &c	54,000 00
President's grounds, pavement, &c	32,000 00
Engineers' Department	34,000 00
Total	$2,067,865 74

One of the largest stockholders in the Seneca Company is Mr. Henry D. Cooke, whom Gen. Grant appointed Governor of the District of Columbia. This appointment is believed to have been made in consideration of the present to Gen. Grant of a large portion of the stock he holds in the Company, if not the whole of it. Besides, Grant also has a business interest in having at the head of the District Government a man who will employ all his authority to promote the sale of the Seneca stone for all the public works of the District. The evidence seems to prove that the stone is not good for building, being soft, and changing its color when exposed to the air; but that does not render it any less an object of interest to the stockholders of the Company, among whom President Grant is one of the largest, and obtained his stock the cheapest.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A GENTLEMAN in northwest Missouri, who recently became the father of a fine boy, and who naturally deemed it the handsomest child ever born, thought he saw a chance to gain a reputation for liberality without the expenditure of any money. So he offered a premium for the prettiest baby that could be exhibited at an approaching fair, not doubting that the judges must award the prize to his own. There were nine entries, comprising seven whites and two negroes, and one of the negroes gained the prize.

MADAME, the Queen of Denmark, is certainly a "managing mamma." One daughter is the future Empress of Russia, the other the future Queen of England; while one of her sons is King of Greece and the son-in-law of a Czar.

EX-COMMISSIONER NEELY has been pardoned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s, 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114
United States 5-20s, 1864	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	114
United States 10-40s	117⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¼
Union Pacific Road	84
Central Pacific Railroad	100
Cy. Pacifics	100½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, October 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—We fear we are a false prophet, inasmuch as we predicted a rise in the rivers at the close of the week of sufficient volume to let out the coal fleet. With regard to the markets the same old tune may be sung—no change in prices—trade active, etc. Flour—Both mills and stores have on hand full stocks which they hold firm at quotations, and are not disposed to make concessions to buyers. Wheat—Under heavy receipts prices are weak and a shade lower. For Oats, Corn and Rye there is a fair demand. Barley is inactive. Groceries—There is a continued activity in the grocery line, and prices are very firm. Bacon and provisions move along quietly, with a daily increasing demand reported. Cheese in ample supply at unchanged figures. Apples are arriving in large quantities, and the market is overstocked. Butter is in good supply and prices moderate. Eggs continue in light supply with a good demand. Apple Butter is in fair supply and finds ready sale. Buckwheat flour is plenty and prices are not quite as steep as they were a week ago.

The following sales were made at the Corn Exchange:

OATS.

2 cars light mixed 47c

BARLEY.

1 car spring 82c
2 " " 85c

HAY.

1 car tight pressed Timothy $27 00

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	797
Cheese, bxs	168
Wheat, sks	1,566
Rye, sks	510
Butter, pkgs	38
Bacon, tcs	35
Apples, bbls	1,017
Corn, sks	1,874
Barley, sks	110
Oats, sks	2,261
Dried, beef	—
Bacon, pcs	—

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS — We can report a fair trade demand for most descriptions; Sugar cured hams, 16a17c; S. C. shoulders, 10c; plain, 7¾a8c; sides, ribbed, 8¼c; short ribbed, 8¾c; clear sides, 9¼c; ham sausage, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11c; lard, tierces, 10c; kegs, 10¾c; buckets, 12c; mess pork, $14 00.

PEANUTS—In fair demand, with sales at 12a13c per lb.

POTATOES—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales of peach blows, by the car load, at 55a60c; store, 65 a70c; Jersey sweets, $3 50 per bbl.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand; as relates to prices, we have no change to report; baled sold on wharf and from track at $22 00a25 00.

MILL FEED—In moderate demand; we can report sales to a fair extent; bran, $22 00a23 00 per ton; seconds, $24 00a26 00; middlings, $34 00a36 00; oil meal, $44 00a45 00.

ONIONS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the extreme rates are $2 50a3 00a3 25 per bbl.

POULTRY—In good supply; we note sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 50a60c per pair.

HEMP—We note sales of Kentucky, in a small way, at $165 per ton.

HUSKS—Further sales were reported at 2½a2¾c per lb.

ASHES—The market continues to move along smoothly, presenting nothing worthy of special notice; the current rates were: Potash 7¼a7½c; pearls 9a9¼c; soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4¼a4½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are coming in more freely; we note sales of prime to choice at 70a75c.

APPLES—Notwithstanding liberal receipts holders of choice lots refuse to make any concessions in order to effect sales; they contend that good keeping ones are a safe investment at present figures; the current rates were: Common and medium lots $2a2 50; choice winter ones $3a3 50 per barrel.

BUTTER—The falling off in the receipts has improved the demand for choice roll; the result was buyers were more inclined to take hold; we note sales at 20a21c; common and medium grades are dull and neglected.

BEANS—Are scarce and wanted; prime navy sells at $2 50a3 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market steady with sales at 30a33c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Market excited and very firm; in the absence of sales we omit figures.

CHEESE—The supply was fully up with the demand; Prices have evidently reached the top for the present; we quote New York Goshen at, 15a16c; Ohio Goshen 15a15¼c; Ohio Factory, 14a14½c; Dairy, 13a13½.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note as relates to prices it demands; transactions were reported in a small way at 85a90c per bushell.

CHESTNUTS—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are unchanged with sales at, $3a3 25 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The market has undergone no change for the better; we note sales of standard brands by the car load at, 22½a23c per gallon. Store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have been firm for some time, Louisville, $2 50a3 00 per barrel; Rosedale, $4a4 50; Calcined plastor, $4 25a4 50 per barrel.

CIDER—We can report a fair demand; prices have settled down to $4a6a8 00 per barrel as per quality.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply; we quote as follows for the the various kinds; New Jersey cultivate, $10 50a12 00; Western, (wild) $9a10 00; Sacketts Bell berries, $27a28 00 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Is attracting more attention, especially peaches, with sales of halves at 10a11c; quarters 6½a7c; mixed 8a8½c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts continue light; the demand exceeds the supply; we note sales at 28a30c per dozen.

FLOUR—As we have before remarked prices have evidently reached the top, and then comes a re-action; buyers are not so anxious to operate as sellers; we quote nominally as follows: good spring extras $7a7 25; choice Minnesota $7 50; good to choice red winter wheat $7 25a7 37 per barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain is on the increase, for instance, the receipts of oats for the past ten days exceeds 8,000 sacks; wheat, prices unsettled; millers are inclined to purchase sparingly and the tendency is to lower figures; we quote Red Winter at $1 40a1 45; White $1 45a1 50. Oats continues steady with sales of mixed at 46a47c; plain white 47½a48¾c. Corn, a shade easier; the demand has fallen off; sales were reported by the car load at 75a 78c. Rye, buyers have made up their minds to hold up for the present; we quote nominally at 85a90c first and second hand. Barley, we can report a fair demand for early delivery, Spring, at 80a85c; Fall 85a90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, October 26, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of annimation, dealers continuing apart in their views; as relates to prices we have no change to note; we did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery; if there were any made they were not made public. We can report liberal receipts of the raw material.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates for the following deliveries:

Spot	12¼c
October	12¼a12½c.
S. O. all year	12½c.
B. O. all year	12½c
Parker's	$4 70a4 75
Lower Creek	4 80
Oil City	5 02

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one, prices ruling the same as the day previous, viz:

October	24½c
Spot	23¾c
November	24c
December	24c
B. O. all year	24¼c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—The market was moderately active again to-day, though not so much oil changed hands as on the day previous; buyers were weaker towards the close and were offering lower figures than during the day, but there was no quotable change. The following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls		Church Run, ppot	$4 65
1,000	"	"	4 62½
3,000	"	Penn'a Trans	4 52½
4,000	"	"	4 50
1,000	"	T. P. & Co	4 52½
2,000	"	"	4 50

LOWER ROAD.

1,000	"	Regardless, spot	4 77½
500	"	Regular	4 77½
500	"	46 gravity	4 80
500	"	44 gravity	4 80
3,000	"	47 gravity, spot	4 97½

NEW YORK, October 25.—At the closing of the market of the 24th oil was depressed with scarcely any inquiry; quotations were nominal. Crude in bulk 14a14½; refined 23¼c on spot; cases, 28¾a29c. Sales of 1,000 bbls refined at 23½c. Philadelphia delivery dull and prices unchanged. Refined for October quoted at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Market quiet.

Standard white	24a24½c
Crude	14c
Cases	28c
Futures	24c
November	24c
December	24c

OIL CITY, October 25.—Market dull; ordinary Lower Creek held at $4 75; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 25.—Market quiet at $4 75a4 80.

ROUSEVILLE, October 25.—Market quiet and lower; quoted at $4 70a4 75.

TITUSVILLE, October 25.—The market was very quiet at $4 50.

CLEVELAND, October 25.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude $4 50; refined 22¼a22½c.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, October 26, 1871.

REMARKS—As we have heretofore remarked, there is scarcely enough wool received in this market upon which to base prices. The country is as bare of wool as the back of a close clipped sheep, and until another crop comes upon the market our wool dealers will not be overcome with business. True, once and a while a stray lot finds its way to market, the owner of which perhaps was absent from home when the eastern speculators were abroad buying up the clips last spring. For these lots, be they large or small, dealers are paying the following prices:

Common feece	50a52c.
Fine fleece	50a56c.
Unwashed	30a40c.
Combing feece	58a60c.
Tub washed	60a65c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
TUESDAY, October 24, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 17 cars or about 320 head. In addition to these there were large droves driven in from the surrounding counties, and some from Ohio, making in all from 900 to 1,000 heads on sale this morning. This number was but little short of last week's offerings, and in quality about the same. The market as anticipated by dealers opened up slow, and continued so until the close. Cattle have been arriving so plenty on this market that butchers between the inducements of cheap cattle, and the desire to help drovers out when stuck with some on hands, have for some time past had a supply ahead, and when this is the case, although they are still willing to purchase, they want to buy at low figures. Well knowing that the supply to-day largely exceeded the demand, the butchers were very bearish and slow about buying. The market continued to drag slowly to the the close, about one o'clock, at which time probably one-third of the offerings were still unsold, and the drovers out of humor, drove those unsold to the feed yards, and to-morrow will send them to East Liberty for wholesale. The prices realized for cattle some of the drovers assert to be the lowest for ten years, and some of them think that the bottom has not yet been reached and will not until the best cattle sell for about $4.00 to $4.50 per hundred lbs. Whether such will be the case or not, we do not say, but merely give the above, the opinion of some of the best drovers of Allegheny.

The following were the rates ruling the different grades:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. steers	$5 50
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,300	4 75a5 00
Common to med. 1,000 to 1,100	4 35a4 65
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a2 75
1,200 lb steers	5 00a5 25
Cows and heifers, dull, from	2 50a3 50
Stockers	2 87a3 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was between 1,200 and 1,400 head, and in quality was a mixture of all grades from common to prime. The market opened up slow, and continued so for some time, until the drovers getting weak dropped prices and offered to sell at less figures than they had been asking early in the morning. Sales were made at a decline of fully ½c, on good sheep and 50c per head on lambs and common stock, as compared with last weeks prices. All the drovers complained of a hard market, and a falling of in the demand.

The following are sales as reported by the various dealers:

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold about 25 head of fair cattle at prices from $4 to $5 per hundred pounds. One drove left over; would not sell at prices offered.

S. Tauerman sold 54 head Washington county cattle at figures ranging from $4 to $5 per hundred pounds.

Neely & McMillin sold 30 head common to fair Green county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $4 50 per hundred pounds.

W. Davis wholesaled 20 head medium Greene county cattle at $3 50 per hundred pounds.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 50 head common to medium cattle at prices ranging from $3 to $4 50 per hundred pounds. Two car loads Ohio cattle left over; would not sell at prices offered.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was larger than for some time. In addition to those in the hands of regular dealers, there were some in the hands of transient drovers. The market ruled from ¼ to ¾c lower than last week, though trade was active at the decline, which was caused by the over supply. Choice hogs, the pick of the lots, sold for $5 37 per hundred pounds; fair $5 55; medium $4 50.

R. Bluc sold 6 head of small shoats for $4 50 per hundred lbs.

F. Hector sold 100 head at prices from $4 50 to $5 25.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 75 head at figfrom $4 50 to $5 25.

C. F. Laibman sold 60 head at prices $4 30 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, October 21.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Ceniral Yards for the week ending October 21st, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master:

	CARS.
Cattle	355
Hogs	282
Sheep	73
Horses	18
Mules	8

The receipts are very light to-day, though for the week the offerings have been heavy. There is no trading going on, as most of the buyers have left for the East. The market closed dull and weak, with not very flattering prospects ahead. The following are the prices asked for the different grades:

Extra	$5 35a5 50
Good to prime, Phila	4 25a4 50
Common to medium	3 50a4 35
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a3 75
Texas steers	2 50
Stock steers	3 75a4 25

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs was fair for this time of the week. The market under the influence of a fair demand ruled active and a good many changed hands at prices prety much the same as those of yesterday. The following are the closing rates of the market for

Extra Philadelphia	$5 00
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 94
Good to prime New York	4 60
Rough to common	4 35

SHEEP

The arrivals of sheep have been light today; the market continues steady with scarcely and change in prices since our last; the demand has been fair all week and a good deal of stock has changed The market closes steady at the following rates for the different kinds and grades:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00a4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 25a3 75
Foot rot and scalawags, per head	1 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Gold was firm at 111¾a111¾.

Loans were made at from flat to ½ of one per cent. for use.

Clearings $77,250,000.

Government bonds were steady, with limited transactions. There were fifteen offers of bonds to the amount of $3,069,350, at from 110.48 to 111.40.

Awards of $2,000,000 at from 110.48 to 111.24.

Stocks active, particularly on Western Union, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Express stocks.

The market closed strong and higher, when the best prices of the day were made. The greatest improvement was in Pacific Mail and Pittsburgh, which advanced 4½ per cent. The average advance in other shares was about one per cent.

Money at the opening was firm at 7 per cent., and 1-16 added. At the close it was offered freely at 7 per cent.

State bonds irregular. Tennessees strong; Louisianas heavy; new South Carolinas active and weak.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 24—Flour quiet and unchanged; family $6 40a6 60. Wheat dull and prices drooping; red $1 35a1 37. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced; new sold on the railroad at 40a45c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged at 80a85c. Coffee in good demand at full prices. Oils steady. Eggs steady with a moderate demand at 25c. Butter in fair demand and market firm; hamper 22a24c. Cheese in fair demand and market firm; factory 14a14½c. Seed unchanged. Pork steady with a moderate demand at $12 50. Lard dull but unchanged at 9a9¼c. Bulk meats, demand light but holders are firm with the following rates asked: shoulders 6½c with but few offers; sides 6¾, 7a7½c. Bacon, demand light but holders are firm; shoulders 7¼a7¾c; sides closed dull at 7¾c for clear. Hogs dull but unchanged with best grades at $4a4 25. Cattle dull and prices drooping at $2 50a4 25. Whisky, demand good at full prices, 90c. Candles, demand fair and prices advanced with sales at 18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Flour market steady with a moderate demand; Wisconsin extra family $7 50a8 25; Indiana and Ohio $7 00a7 50. Wheat dull, red $1 55a1 60. Rye held at 95a96c. Corn—yellow 75a76c; mixed western 73a74c. Oats dull; black mixed 46a47c. Provisions dull and drooping; mess pork 14½c; lard 9¾a10c. Whisky dull at 98c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red winter, $1 38; No. 2 red winter, $1 35. Corn quiet; high mixed, 61c; low mixed, 60c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 38½c. Refined petroleum steady at 22¼a22½c; car lots crude dull; nominal, $3 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Flour dull, western family $7,75a8,00. Wheat firmer, Ohio and Illinois $1 53a1 56. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats dull 46a48c. Mess pork 14¼c. Bacon steady. Sugar cured hams 8c. Bacon sides 8½c; clear rib 8¾. Hams, sugar cure, 17a17½. Lard steady 10½. Whiskey firm 95½c. Western butter, better grades fair demand 10a20c.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Cotton quiet and weaker; middling upland at 18¼. Receipts of 20,000.

NASHVILLE, October 25.—Cotton dull and the market unsettled; low middling, 16¾c.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—Cotton dull and prices declined; middling uplands 18c.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—Cotton lower at 18c; receipts 2,090 bales, shipments, 935 bales.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Cotton dull and prices nominal at 18c.

Burnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin disease.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—SCHISSLER—On Thursday, October 19, 1871, in the city of Frederick, Md., by Rev. Robert H. Williams, D. D., MARGARET, youngest daughter of H. Schissler, Esq., of that city, to JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOLLAND—DAVITT—On Thursday evening, October 19, 1871, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. K. Squier, SAMUEL S. HOLDAND to ELIZA H., daughter of John C. Davitt, Esq.

DIED:

McCLELLAND—On Wednesday morning, October 25, of scarlet fever, JAMES B., youngest son of J. C. and M. A. McClelland.

TELFORD—On Thursday evening, October 19th, 1871, MARY TELFORD, aged 76 years.

SHERIDAN—On Thursday afternoon, October 19, at 2 o'clock, THOS. SHERIDAN, aged 60 years.

HOWEY—On Thursday evening, the 19th inst., of heart disease, ETTIE HOWEY, in her 18th year.

WAMHOFF—On Monday, October 23d, at 6 P. M., J. H. WAMHOFF, in the 28th year of his age.

The Means of Escape.

The fall has many perils for the weak and feeble, and its sudden atmospheric changes are trying to the constitutions of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the nights, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the days, necessarily exercises an unhealthy influence on all who are exposed to it. Hence dysentery, diarrhœa, intermittent fevers, billious attacks, and derangements of all the secretions, are common at this season. The true way to escape them is to meet the causes with a protective and invigorating medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are designed for this exigency. This powerful vegatable specific relieves the system of all acrid humors, purifies the fluids, tones the secretive organs, promotes healthy evaporation through the pores, increases the activity of the digestive functions, cheers the spirits, and regulates the bowels. To do this is to make the whole body vigorous, and render it proof against the vicissitudes of temperature, and against malaria. A course of the great tonic and alterative is therefore in all cases advisable as a preventive at this season. If, on the other hand, the mischief is already done, and intermittent or remittent fever is actually present, or the liver, bowels, or stomach disordered, there is no medicine so certain to effect a quick and thorough cure as this harmless and agreeable preparation.

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Philosophy--Old and New.

In the earlier history of medicine in the treatment of lung diseases, of which Consumption is the chief, the philosophy of cure consisted in weakening and depressing the system, so as to keep down the rapid circulation which, like a torrent, threatened to tear the constitution to tatters. To find this out, it is not necessary to ransack the archives and pore over the volumes that moulder on the shelves of antique libraries, as there are living amongst us those whose memories will bear them back to the times when it was common, and few if any survived such unreasonable treatment. The means of cure now in use, of which DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE forms an important part, are wholly different from this, and instead of tearing down and weakening the powers of nature, on the contrary are calculated to tone and build them up.

Prudence would dictate that whatever the disease is, much will be gained in taking advantage of early and correct treatment; especially is this true of a disease of such frightful mortality as consumption.

The new plan of treatment pursued by Dr. Keyser has succeeded in some of the most extreme cases, some of which are published in his treatise on chronic lung diseases, which will be sent to any address free of charge. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6. If your druggist has not got it, send to Dr. Keyser, 867 Liberty street, and he will forward it by express. Office hours for lung examinations from 10 a. m., until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m., and on Saturday night until 9.

NOTICE—

The annual election of the Stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Co., will be held at the house of Mrs. Keown on the 1st Monday of November at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and Treasurer for said Company. By order of the President.
nov1-2taw:d&w ROBERT MOEROW.

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